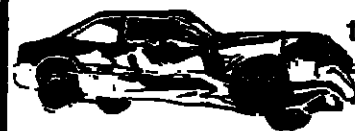


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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Drive Carefully

better to be late
than the lateDock strike
ties up main
UK ports

LONDON (AP). — Nineteen major British ports were at a standstill yesterday amid signs of growing union resolve to unite to fight Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government.

The ports were idle because of Britain's second dock strike in two months, which entered its second day yesterday.

Rail unions and the National Union of Seamen pledged their backing by not crossing picket lines, and John Connolly, national docks officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the strike was called to back the 24-week-old coal miners' strike.

But the country's biggest passenger port at Dover remained open and thousands of vacationers boarded ferries at the start of the biggest summer holiday week-end. Dover was one of a dozen ports still operating on the second day of the second national dock strike in two months. Union members at these ports have scheduled votes this week on whether to back the strike.

Coalminers walked out over government plans to close several mines and lay off mine workers.

The dockers voted for an immediate strike on Friday. Connolly said the decision was supported by "an overwhelming majority" of Britain's 35,000 dockworkers.

The strike has been widely expected after steelworkers on Thursday walked out for a fuel-starved Scottish steel plant from a Panamanian freighter which the transport union had ordered boycotted in support of the miners.

The steelworkers' action prompted an immediate strike by Scottish longshoremen, who began their strike on Friday.

It is the second nationwide strike called by dockworkers in indirect support of the coal miners' walkout. The last strike, an 11-day walkout that paralyzed 75 per cent of British trade, was in July.

Iraqi missile
sets afire
Cypriot tanker

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). — Firefighters yesterday sprayed a blazing Cypriot tanker with "tons of foam" to bring a fire sparked by a missile attack under control, sources said. One seaman who abandoned ship still was reported missing.

Shipping sources in the Gulf said the tanker, which began sinking after being struck by a missile apparently fired by an Iraqi plane, would be towed to the Levant island along the Iranian coast "at Iran's insistence."

The 31,280-gross ton Amethyst was attacked six hours after it sailed from the Iranian oil terminal at Kharig island with 50,000 tons of crude.

A military spokesman in Baghdad announced that Iraqi warplanes had scored an effective hit on a "large naval target" at the same time that distress signals from the Cypriot tanker were picked up by shipping companies.

The captain of the vessel reported a fierce fire aboard the vessel and his 30-man crew of Filipinos and Greeks abandoned ship. All but one of the seamen were rescued by salvage teams, including Iranian helicopters.

The Amethyst was the 40th merchant vessel damaged this year in the fallout of the 47-month-old Gulf war, and was one of the most seriously damaged.

Iraq began striking vessels near the key oil terminal in an effort to cripple Iran's exports, the backbone of its economy. The Iraqis retaliated by attacking vessels in the lower Gulf shipping lanes, but Iraq has been blamed for the bulk of the attacks.

Meanwhile, mine-hunting ships from the U.S., Britain and France worked in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea for the ninth day yesterday, but there were no reports that they had found anything suspicious.

Explosions have damaged 18 ships in the past seven weeks in the area. The most recent blast came on August 15.

Soviets announce
new missile tests

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union yesterday announced that it is conducting successful tests of new long-range, ground-launched cruise missiles.

The unusual public announcement about testing of a new Soviet weapon came from the Soviet Defense Ministry and was carried by the official news agency, Tass.

The announcement "blamed" the U.S. for introducing new long-range cruise missiles and said the Soviet weapon was being developed in response to American deployments.



Prime Minister Shamir and Prime Minister-designate Peres seem to enjoy the prospect of getting down to another round of national unity government talks at Jerusalem's King David Hotel on Friday.

(Landau)

Jumblatt hints C-o-S was murdered

MUKHTARA, Lebanon (AP). — Druse warlord Walid Jumblatt further dashed hopes for finding a quick end to the tension in Lebanon yesterday, hinting strongly that the death, in a helicopter crash last week of Lebanon's chief of staff Nadim Hakim, had been assassination.

Radical Shi'ite Muslims meanwhile, ransacked the consular section at the Saudi Arabian Embassy compound Friday, hours after a rocket attack on the British Embassy in mostly Muslim West Beirut.

In between the two incidents, the government announced it was requesting a UN Security Council debate of Israel's occupation in an effort to end "fascist practices" against South Lebanon's population.

An underground group involved in guerrilla warfare against the Israeli Army claimed the overnight rocketing of the British Embassy which caused damage to the visa section, but no casualties.

The attack on the Saudi embassy was staged by angry demonstrators from Hezbollah, or "Party of God." They tore down King Fahd's portraits and hung, instead, pictures of

Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The attackers left the two-storey building with its windows shattered and its files scattered and burning on the street. They then marched through the streets of West Beirut, chanting: "Victory to Islam, death to Israel."

Jumblatt, who serves in the national coalition cabinet that meets under Jemayel's leadership, launched his new attack on the President

at the Jumblatt family's ancestral home in the Shouf mountain village of Mukhtara.

Speaking at the funeral service for Maj.-Gen. Nadim Hakim, the Lebanese Army's Druse chief of staff, Jumblatt said he blamed Jemayel personally for the heavy bombardment of mostly Muslim West Beirut during last February's round of the Lebanese civil war.

"Do you want us to hand our necks to this butcher?" he asked.

"No," roared back the crowd, many of whom were Lebanese Army troops or Druse religious leaders.

Speaking of Hakim, Jumblatt said: "The martyrdom of General Hakim, and I am almost ready to say assassination, was meant to eclipse the nationalist say in the military establishment."

Hakim, 55, was killed along with eight other men in a helicopter crash on a fog-shrouded mountain in northern Lebanon on Thursday.

The army is investigating the crash, but Jumblatt told reporters: "We don't believe in any inquiry by the so-called Lebanese government."



Walid Jumblatt. (Camera Press)

IDF troops kill 2 bomb-carrying terrorists

Jerusalem Post Staff

Two terrorists were killed in a clash with an Israeli patrol Friday morning about six kilometres east of Tyre in Southern Lebanon. There were no IDF casualties.

The terrorists were carrying an explosive device which was ready for use.

Meanwhile, Israeli forces reopened a major crossing between northern Lebanon and the Israeli-occupied south Friday after closing it for four days to prepare new security arrangements.

Military sources said construction crews completed a new transit terminal designed to curb the smuggling of weapons and restrict traffic, and also widened the approaches to the Batei Shouf bridge.

Private cars now will be barred and only commercial vehicles will be permitted to cross the bridge, the sources said. Lebanese travellers will have to cross the bridge on foot and transfer to taxis or buses on the other side.

The new security restrictions, expected to facilitate searches for bombs and other weapons, follow increased guerrilla activity aimed at IDF forces in the south, according to Israeli military sources.

Batei Shouf has been the main crossing point into Southern Lebanon for Lebanese Muslims since Lebanese militias closed the coastal road south of Beirut last February.

Menachem Horowitz adds: A Katyusha rocket was fired Friday morning at an Israeli emplacement near Lake Karoun in the eastern sector of Southern Lebanon, but no one was hurt.

There was also a hand grenade thrown at South Lebanon Army soldiers Friday near the Kasimiyeh Bridge in the south. Again, no one was hurt.

Meanwhile, Gen. Antoine Lahad, commander of the SLA, says he wants more Lebanese Shi'ites to join his forces.

"For every officer vacancy I have, there are 10 Christian candidates," Lahad said during a weekend meeting with notables from Tyre. "I have no confessional balance. I want Shi'ite officers."

Lahad was discussing SLA deployment plans for Southern Lebanon with the delegation from Tyre.

Body of neo-Nazi murder
suspect found in Lebanon

MUNICH (Reuters). — The body of a West German neo-Nazi suspected of shooting Jewish publisher Shlomo Levin has been found in Lebanon, Bavarian police said yesterday.

The corpse had not been officially identified, but police said they were sure it was that of Uwe Behrendt, a member of the outlawed right-wing extremist "Military Sports Group Hofmann." Behrendt is believed to have committed suicide in September, 1981, police said.

They said Behrendt, who was among West Germany's most hunted neo-Nazis, is believed to have shot the 66-year-old Levin and his 57-year-old companion, Frida

Peschke, at their home in Erlangen, Bavaria, in December, 1980.

Two Bavarian policemen investigating with the permission of the Beirut government found Behrendt's body buried in the Lebanese village of Bir Hassan. It was covered with a plastic bag and a blanket and is being transferred to Munich for identification.

The founder of the outlawed military sports group, Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, and his girlfriend, Franziska Berkmann, have been arrested and will face trial in September in Nuremberg on charges of complicity in the murder.

'Noah's Ark'
discovered
on Mt. Ararat

ANKARA (AP). — American Marvin Steffens said yesterday that his International Expeditions mountain climbing team has found what it believes is Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat.

"We arrived at the site of a boat shaped formation clearly visible at the 1,585-metre level on Wednesday and Thursday," he told a news conference.

He said the boat shape appeared to correspond to dimensions given for Noah's Ark in the book of Genesis. However, he said further tests are needed.

Haifa buildings cope coolly with earthquake

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The way that Haifa's buildings withstood Friday's earthquake proves that Israel's 10-year-old construction standards are more than adequate, according to Dr. David Jankelevski of the Technion's Building Research Institute. (Quake description, page 2)

Jankelevski said that a quake registering five on the Richter scale, such as hit northern Israel on Friday morning, occurs about 1,000 times a year throughout the world.

"There was no reason for panic, but it was understandable since people didn't know what was happening," he said.

Jankelevski, who is a member of a

quake resistance, said the typical Israeli building of four to five floors built on reinforced concrete stilts is strong and elastic enough to withstand heavier quakes.

He noted, however, that the Richter scale is geometrically progressive, so that a force six quake would be 32 times heavier than one that registered five. But one of force eight or more, like the one that destroyed San Francisco some 70 years ago, occurs perhaps once in a century, he said.

Jankelevski said that public buildings and housing built by public companies observe the building standard, but there is no data on how private contractors observe the standards. An improved standard will soon incorporate modern

earthquake-resisting methods developed over the past decade, and will also prevent most cracking of plaster, he said.

He said that the Technion team, which includes Profs. Moshe Adin and Ya'acov Glick, and Drs. Yisrael Rosenthal and Matty Relis, had built four models on a computer-controlled "earthquake simulator" and they had all stood up to tests with simulated medium-sized quakes.

The research team is completing the registration of patents for a new method to make buildings resistant to heavier quakes, he said. If the funding is available they intend to build a full-size structure to prove its efficacy.

Peres asking president for more time
'Sticking points' belie
optimism on unity talksLabour plan
frustrated
by Tami,
religious bloc

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Labour's prospects of forming a narrow-based government are looking bleak, and for that reason observers expect long and tough talks between Labour and Likud on the unity option.

The focal cause of Labour's disappointment and difficulties is Aharon Abuhazzeira (Tami — one seat). He is proving extremely reluctant to follow Ezer Weizman (Yahad — three seats) and Yigal Hurvitz (Ometz — one seat) into an alliance with Labour.

The "domino reaction" for which Labour and Yahad hoped in the wake of their alliance announcement last week has not materialized. The two religious parties, Agudat Yisrael (two seats) and the NRP (four seats), which Labour believe would swing over to its side remain stubbornly reluctant to do so.

With Yahad and Ometz, and its other allies and the communists, Labour can amass the 60 votes necessary to block a Likud-led government. But it is one vote short — that of Abuhazzeira — of even the theoretical possibility of forming a (minority) government itself. And it is seven votes short — those of Abuhazzeira, NRP and Aguda — of forming a majority government of 61.

The current position of each of them is:

• Tami. It is unclear whether Abuhazzeira was surprised or not by Weizman's move, but what is very clear is that he was displeased by it. He believes that Weizman, by acting hastily and without sufficient preparatory work, threw away the strong hand which the "pivotal," collectively, could have had. Abuhazzeira feels that Weizman should have ensured the support of the NRP and Aguda before making his move.

Now, Abuhazzeira believes, the likelihood of middle-term elections is new. Accordingly, he is extremely reluctant to queer his pitch with his party's constituency by hitching himself to a Labour Alignment alliance relying on the "passive support" of the communists.

• NRP. Veteran party leader Yosef Burg continues to reassure Likud leaders that he is on their side, and that at least two of the other three NRP MKs, Avner Sciaky and David Danino, are with him in this.

Some NRP insiders say Burg is misstating the case with regard to Danino who is close to Hapoel Hamizrachi secretary Rafael Ben-Natan, a long-time Labour supporter.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer is publicly espousing the party line of unity-only. But some in Labour believe he might soften, and indeed that Sciaky and even Burg might be induced, by the proper blandishments, to soften too.

All the NRP leaders, however, feel strongly that their party's steady decline in recent years is due, in part at least, to its image of lacking credibility. They believe, therefore, that having taken a strong and steady public position in favour of a unity government, the credibility consideration demands that they stick to it.

• Aguda. The Party's two MKs, Avraham Shapira and Menahem Porush, would prefer to shift towards Labour, but they are being held back by octogenarian Sage, Rabbi Eliezer Schach of Bnei Brak. Schach last week ordered Porush unequivocally to maintain Aguda's alliance with Likud.

Some insiders claim to see the hand of ex-MK Shlomo Lorincz influencing Schach's position.

Labour has sought to renew contacts with Shas (four seats), but has been rebuffed so far.

In the Likud, meanwhile, there is reportedly much anger at Deputy Premier David Levy who had earlier confidently assured his colleagues that Yahad and the NRP would eventually join a Likud government. Likud politicians are reportedly arguing that their party could have attained a "rotation" agreement with Labour on the premiership of a unity government before Weizman swung Yahad into its alliance with Labour last week. Now, Labour is no longer prepared to entertain the rotation idea.

Clocks back one hour

Summertime ended at midnight last night, when all clocks in the country were to be turned back one hour.

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime minister designate Shimon Peres will ask this morning for another 21 days to form a government, as profound differences between him and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir have emerged, making Peres's stated goal of a Labour-Likud coalition appear remote.

In his meeting with President Chaim Herzog to seek the extension after three weeks of efforts, Peres will stress the "progress" which is publicly being proclaimed towards a "likely national unity government," an Alignment spokesman said last night.

But The Jerusalem Post has learned that following Friday's one-on-one meeting between the two major party leaders, the question of such a government's composition remains a serious, and perhaps insurmountable obstacle.

According to senior Labour Party sources, Peres offered the Likud the posts of deputy prime minister and the Finance Ministry in an Alignment-led government. The Alignment would insist on holding the premiership plus the foreign affairs and defence portfolios. Peres told Shamir.

In addition, Peres proposed a cabinet of 24 members with equal representation for the Alignment and the Likud. Portfolios would be allocated to junior coalition partners at the discretion of each of the major parties out of its own share.

Shamir, for his part, demanded rotation of the premiership between himself and Peres, and either the

foreign affairs or the defence portfolio for the Likud. Peres refused to accede to Shamir's demands, and the meeting ended without agreement. The two men will meet again tomorrow or Tuesday.

Labour Party sources predicted that the national unity negotiations will reach a crisis — and possibly collapse — by the middle of this week. The ostensible reason for the crisis will be given as failure to resolve one or more of the ideological disagreements that have remained unbridged.

Among the ideological issues that have been left to the mediation of Peres and Shamir are the settlement question — referring to new, planned and existing settlements in the territories — the question of control over state land and the Likud demand that state corporations be sold to private enterprises.

Despite the pessimism expressed over the weekend by senior Labour Party figures, Peres will inform Herzog today that he believes agreement is possible on all the outstanding differences between the Alignment and the Likud. He will explain that a document of economic guidelines has been drawn up, and that foreign policy guidelines have been largely agreed upon, though not in writing.

Peres will also inform the president that he is in a good position to establish a narrowly based government if the national unity initiative fails. The Labour Party sources said that, as a first step, Peres would establish a minority government of 55 members, with the tacit support of the six Knesset members from the Democratic Front for Peace and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Shamir: Two main parties
closer on unity government

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Likud and the Alignment are coming closer together on forming a national unity government, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Friday.

He stressed that the election results gave both large parties equality with each other and that this must be taken into account in establishing a national unity government. Asked by Israel Television if he were referring to rotation of the premiership, he said "possibly."

"Shimon Peres is coming closer to understanding what the Likud needs," he said, "but now it depends

on his colleagues in the Alignment."

In answer to questions about the agreement Ezer Weizman signed with the Alignment last week, the prime minister again referred to it as a "night exercise" and said he prefers not to talk about the moral aspects and the abandonment of principles. He said his party had talked to Weizman, as to other party leaders, but "not on the same level or in the same style as the arrangements made in that agreement."

He said Weizman's action did nothing to help the national unity government and that a faction of three MKs should not work against the national interest.



A car is lit by spotlights in a ravine in southern Jerusalem as rescue efforts continue nearby for victims of the crash on Friday night, in which one person was killed and two injured. (Nisan Shorer)

1 killed, 2 hurt as car veers
over cliff on Gilo-Patt road

A 17-year-old Jerusalemite was killed on Friday evening when the car in which she was driving careened off a cliff alongside the new road connecting Gilo and the Patt quarter in the capital.

Rama Shazo died instantly when her head hit a rock. She was thrown out of the car as it turned over several times on the steep slope.

The driver, Orin Avigdor, 25, was also thrown from the vehicle, and suffered serious injuries. Magen David Adom medics climbed down the cliff by rope ladder to administer first aid, and within half an hour, Avigdor was brought to Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem, along with a hitchhiker who had been sitting in the back seat and was slightly injured.

Initial police investigations showed that Avigdor lost control of her vehicle because she was driving too fast for the road, apparently over 100kph.

On Friday morning, police announced that during the previous seven-day period, a total of 13 persons were killed and 65 seriously injured in 62 major accidents. Five of those killed and 45 of the injured were pedestrians, of them, two minors were killed and 25 injured.

In other fatalities not included in last week's total, 36-year-old Nabil Hourri was run over by a bus in lower Haifa on Friday, while trying to cross Rehov Herzl not at a crosswalk. Earlier in the morning, 30-year-old Ronit Ben-Gigi was killed on the Ma'alot-Nahariya road when she apparently lost control of her car and collided with a truck.

On Thursday afternoon, Beersheba resident Yosef Cohen was killed at a sharp turn on the Gaza bypass road near the Netzerim junction. He swerved into the oncoming lane and his car was crushed beneath the truck. (Itim)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	25.8.84	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	12 14 20 22	Clear		
BRUSSELS	14 17 21 24	Cloudy		
BUENOS AIRES	9 15 26 38	Clear		
CHICAGO	11 21 26 34	Clear		
COPENHAGEN	15 20 27 31	Clear		
FRANKFURT	15 20 27 31	Clear		
GENEVA	14 17 21 24	Clear		
HONG KONG	27 31 31 38	Clear		
JERUSALEM	18 21 27 31	Clear		
LONDON	17 21 27 31	Clear		
MADRID	14 17 21 24	Clear		
MONTREAL	12 14 20 22	Clear		
NEW YORK	18 21 27 31	Clear		
OSLO	18 21 27 31	Clear		
PARIS	17 21 27 31	Clear		
SAO PAULO	12 14 20 22	Clear		
STOCKHOLM	15 20 27 31	Clear		
TOKYO	22 27 31 38	Clear		
TORONTO	12 14 20 22	Clear		
VIENNA	18 21 27 31	Clear		
ZURICH	18 21 27 31	Clear		

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	53	17-27	28
Golan	36	17-30	31
Nahariya	35	17-28	28
Safed	35	17-28	28
Haifa Port	69	24-29	29
Tiberias	41	21-35	35
Nazareth	41	21-35	35
Alula	53	21-32	32
Shimon	54	19-29	30
Tel Aviv	65	22-29	39
B-G Airport	61	20-29	30
Jericho	48	21-36	36
Gaza	72	27-38	39
Beersheba	48	21-32	32
Eilat	24	23-37	38

Burg orders flag flown on Mount

Jerusalem Post Staff
Interior Minister Yosef Burg has personally ordered Southern Police District Commander Nitzav Avraham Turgeman to raise the Israeli flag immediately over the police post on the Temple Mount. Israel Television reported last night. Early this morning, Turgeman had the flag removed on instructions from the Interior Ministry. The police post is in a building owned by the Wakf (Moslem trust).

A senior Wakf official, Hassan Tahav, said in response to Burg's order, that no flag should be flown over holy sites.

Tehiya leader MK Yuval Ne'eman and Morasha leader MK Rabbi Haim Druckman both praised Burg's decision.

More TA drownings

TEL AVIV (Itim). - A 42-year-old local man drowned yesterday at the Country Club beach just north of Tel Aviv. Eran Avigdor was taken to Ichilov Hospital where he was pronounced dead.

On Friday, the body of an unidentified man was washed up on shore at the Allenby beach in Tel Aviv. Police say the victim was about 30 years old.

Also on Friday, a 4½-year-old girl from Rehovot, north of Safed, apparently drowned after the boat she was in with her father capsized in the Kinneret. Divers began a search but were not able to find the girl's body.

Petah Tikva protest passes off quietly

PETAH TIKVA (Itim). - The 25th Friday night demonstration outside the Heichal cinema here passed off quietly without the usual exchange of recriminations between the opposing camps. About 10 members of the Citizens Rights Movement in the city held up posters as their opponents shouted "Shabbat, shabbat." The longstanding dispute concerns the showing of films in the cinema on Friday nights.

The comparatively quiet demonstration follows the agreement signed recently between the CRM and United Religious Front, which is part of the Public Committee in Defence of the Sabbath, to avoid violence.

It was also agreed to hold a symposium at a still undecided date on relations between the religious and non-religious. On the Friday nights when a quiz is held at the cinema, a film will not be shown, the agreement also says.

Gadna commander

Aluf Mishne Uri Manos took over as Gadna commander on Friday, the IDF announced, replacing Aluf Mishne Moshe Sharir, who retired from service, as head of the paramilitary youth organization.

Tunisian chief rabbi dies at age 84

TUNIS (AP). - Fradj Uzan, chief rabbi for Tunisia's estimated 5,000 Jews, has died, the government announced yesterday. He was 84.

Tunisian President for life Habib Bourguiba was scheduled to be among those attending memorial services yesterday for Uzan, who died on Friday.

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Israel may seek additional millions from U.S.

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. - The Reagan administration might be prepared to support supplemental economic aid for Israel in the coming weeks, but only after Israel enacts a major austerity programme.

Senior U.S. officials who offered this assessment were reacting to reports from Israel that a Labour-led government is expected to request an immediate \$700 million as an emergency measure to shore up the deteriorating economy.

On Friday, *The Wall Street Journal* quoted Labour MK Gad Ya'acobi as saying that he envisions asking the U.S. for the money as part of a fiscal year 1985 rescue plan.

Ya'acobi, a likely finance minister in a Labour government, said the

request would be for a non-military grant. In the interview, he said he would seek a cut of between \$1.3 billion and \$1.5b. in Israel's \$20b. government budget, and a reduction of price-indexed wage increases.

"If we take these steps, we'll be in a position to ask the U.S. for special aid," he said. "If we don't, we won't have the moral authority."

Ya'acobi added that the emergency money would be used to pay for imports during a transitional period of no more than a year.

But the newspaper quoted other Israeli sources as well as U.S. diplomats as saying that the higher aid could be needed for two or three years.

In the pending 1985 foreign aid bill, Israel is slated to receive \$1.4b.

in military grants and another \$1.2b. in economic grants. The additional funds which Ya'acobi is seeking would supposedly be included in a supplemental budget request in the coming weeks.

Israeli officials say that Congress and the Reagan administration might be prepared to allocate more money for Israel because of the November elections.

Israeli officials in Washington said that Finance Minister Yitzhak Cohen-Orad is also anxious to seek more U.S. assistance this year, perhaps even more than the \$700m. proposed by Ya'acobi.

U.S. officials made clear that Secretary of State George Shultz is not prepared to consider any aid increases in advance of a specific Israeli economic blueprint to ease

the problems facing the country.

The Wall Street Journal said that some U.S. officials are also seeking to link additional economic assistance to a more flexible stance on several political issues, including West Bank settlements and peace talks with Jordan.

The newspaper said that U.S. aid to Israel has now grown to the equivalent of 12 per cent of Israel's gross national product, "From only a fraction of that level in the early 1970s."

On Friday, the State Department said no formal supplemental aid request has yet been made by Israel. But if it were, a spokesman said, "it would be considered in the context of overall economic developments in Israel."

Hurvitz charges Likud with stalling in unity negotiations

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Yigael Hurvitz (Onetz) believes the Likud is deliberately stalling the negotiations on establishing a national unity government, and his decision last week to join his one-sided faction with the Alignment was meant to signal the Likud that the option of establishing a narrowly based Likud government was not viable.

During an interview on Kol Yisrael on Friday evening, Hurvitz said a narrowly based Alignment government would be bad, but a lesser evil than a narrowly based Likud govern-

ment because the Likud has proved its inability to handle the economy.

Hurvitz, who was finance minister in a Likud cabinet and resigned when the government decided to implement the Etzioni recommendations giving teachers pay rises and better working conditions, said he would be finance minister in a national unity government only on condition that he had the full backing of his fellow ministers and of the coalition.

"Nobody has talked to me yet about any job, and I will support a national unity government even if I

am not offered an executive position. In the negotiations between the Likud and the Alignment, the problem is not political or economic issues but simply personal issues of who will be prime minister and who will get what job. Don't they know there's a fire raging outside? Don't they smell the smoke yet?"

He said that though he had criticized the Histadrut when he was finance minister for its unwillingness to negotiate a package deal, he puts the real blame on the government for the country's economic problems.

"When I was finance minister, private consumption went down by 5 per cent. It has since gone up by 20 per cent. If the government wants to rule, it can," he said.

Later on Friday evening, in a television interview, Hurvitz said there is a group within the Likud (the only name he mentioned was David Levy) which does not really want a national unity government. "Maybe they would prefer that power go to the Alignment so that public resentment over necessary economic measures will be against the Alignment instead of against the Likud," he said.



Geula Cohen. (IPPA)

Geula Cohen asserts: 'Settlements crucial issue in unity talks'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Likud position in the negotiations with the Alignment for a national unity coalition has not adversely affected the interests of settlement in Judea and Samaria, Tehiya MK Geula Cohen told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

Hence, the five-member Tehiya faction continues to give Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir the green light to go ahead with his conversations. Cohen said, Shamir briefed a Tehiya delegation on Friday about the state of the Likud contacts with the Alignment, but said nothing directly about his tete-a-tete with Labour leader and premier-designate Shimon Peres shortly before.

Cohen told *The Post*: "The most important single issue in the national unity talks is the settlement issue. This is what Shamir said. Tehiya is very sensitive to formulas. They are crucial for foreign consumption,

politically, and they are crucial for the Arab world. They are crucial educationally and politically here in Israel. So we are giving very close scrutiny to the formulas."

Shamir discussed the Alignment's prospects for forming a narrow coalition with his Tehiya colleagues, Cohen said. "We shall do all we can to prevent the shadow of a possibility that the Alignment might contemplate depending on the support of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace even for one single vote," she said ominously.

"We have seen that the Alignment is willing to pay any price to drum up support for a narrow coalition," she said. "The Alignment is willing to accept Tami as a constituent wing, and next it will be ready to accept an Aguda wing. There are no limits to the national disgrace which the Alignment is perpetrating. Still,

(Tami's) Aharon Abuhatzzeira is holding firm just now."

Cohen said: "Ezer Weizman has put a spoke in the wheels of a national unity coalition. But he is not really to blame. Shamir holds that the parties face only one option - national unity - and so does Tehiya. But we cannot ignore the possibility of early elections."

She said that Mapam's agreement to give up a place on the next election list to a Weizman candidate proved conclusively that Mapam's overriding wish was to block a national unity coalition today.

With regard to the Knesset, Cohen said that Tehiya did not object to Labour's Abba Eban chairing the next session as interim speaker but it would not cooperate if he tried to put the election of the permanent speaker on the agenda. She did not say what Tehiya would do in the eventuality.

Man kills ex-girlfriend, self in Yavne

YAVNE (Itim). - This southern township was in shock over the weekend after a reserve soldier shot dead a local woman on Friday evening and then turned his gun on himself.

Moshe Yitzhak, 24, of Haifa died yesterday of his wounds in Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer.

A recent resident of Rishon Le-

zion, where he worked in a grocery store, Yitzhak burst into the home of the Bozaglio family as its members were sitting down for Shabbat dinner. With his Galil rifle, he shot 22-year-old Mazal, killing her on the spot, and then turned the gun on himself.

Neighbours said that Mazal Bozaglio had declined to continue her relationship with Yitzhak.

Accused killers disavow confessions

HAIFA (Itim). - Two more of the five accused murderers of Haifa schoolboy Danny Katz last week filed affidavits in the Haifa District Court claiming they had alibis for the time of the murder and asking that their confessions be disqualified on the grounds that they were extracted by torture.

Samir Janama, 27, and Ali Ghanem, 23, both of Saknin in Lower Galilee, filed their statements. Similar claims of torture and disavowals of their confessions were made last week by fellow accused Ataf Sabih and Fathi Janama.

Both Samir Janama and Ghanem

said they were not in the Danya neighbourhood where Katz, 15, was abducted on the night of the crime. They worked as deliverymen for a Danya supermarket and claim they left the neighbourhood to deliver food that afternoon and afterwards went straight home to their village.

Ghanem submitted a list of witnesses who attested to his presence at his brother's wedding in Saknin the day after Katz's abduction and who affirmed that he remained there for two days. Ghanem also alleges that his interrogators beat and threatened him.

Kiryat Ata workers to return to jobs today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - The 600 employees of the Kiryat Ata town council are to return to work this morning, following a 17-day strike to protest against non-payment of their July salaries.

The decision follows an appeal from the Interior Ministry's director-general and the mayor to stop the strike on the understanding that the workers would get their wages today.

The money is to be provided by the ministry, pending discussions on a "fundamental solution of the city's debt of 15,600 million."

Two new Dan bus lines in Egged-served areas

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The Dan bus cooperative has been granted two new bus lines in areas that were serviced until now solely by Egged. The lines will start operating today.

One line is No. 19, which goes from the Carmel Market to Bat Yam and thence to the centre of Rishon LeZion. The second line, No. 48, runs from the centre of Herzliya to the Shaviv neighbourhood on the border of Herzliya and Ra'anana.

ART WEEK. - The Safad Artists' Week, with exhibitions of paintings and musical performances, starts today. Visitors will get a free glass of wine.

More fear than physical damage as quake shakes Haifa

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - This city took the brunt of a medium-sized earthquake that shook most of the country for 20 seconds just after 9 a.m. on Friday.

But though there was widespread panic there were no casualties and no serious damage. The quake registered 5 on the Richter scale, and its epicentre was some 20 kilometres out at sea west of the city.

Magen David Adom dealt with

seven cases of hysteria. One elderly man suffered a heart attack and six others fainted.

Though it may have been the heaviest tremor since the earthquake of 1837, damage was confined to no more than a few cracks in walls, with no reported structural damage to any building.

But while the quake lasted furniture moved, books fell off shelves and in at least one case a grandfather clock was smashed as it fell over in its 14th floor flat.

Haifa's highest building, the 30-storey glass and steel Eshkol Tower of Haifa University, swayed, but except for a temporary difficulty in one of the lifts, was undamaged. At the Hadera power station,

vibrations apparently tripped an automatic safety switch, putting one of the four 350-megawatt generating units out of action. Two transforming substations in the Kishon area of Haifa and near Lake Kinneret also broke down for about half an hour.

As a result, power cuts occurred in various places until the unit was put back into operation at 4 p.m. In the Kordaneh area of Kiryat Bialik, a high-tension cable was torn, causing local cuts for some time.

Though the epicentre was at sea, no ship or fishing boat reported being affected and no distress signals were picked up at the marine radio station.

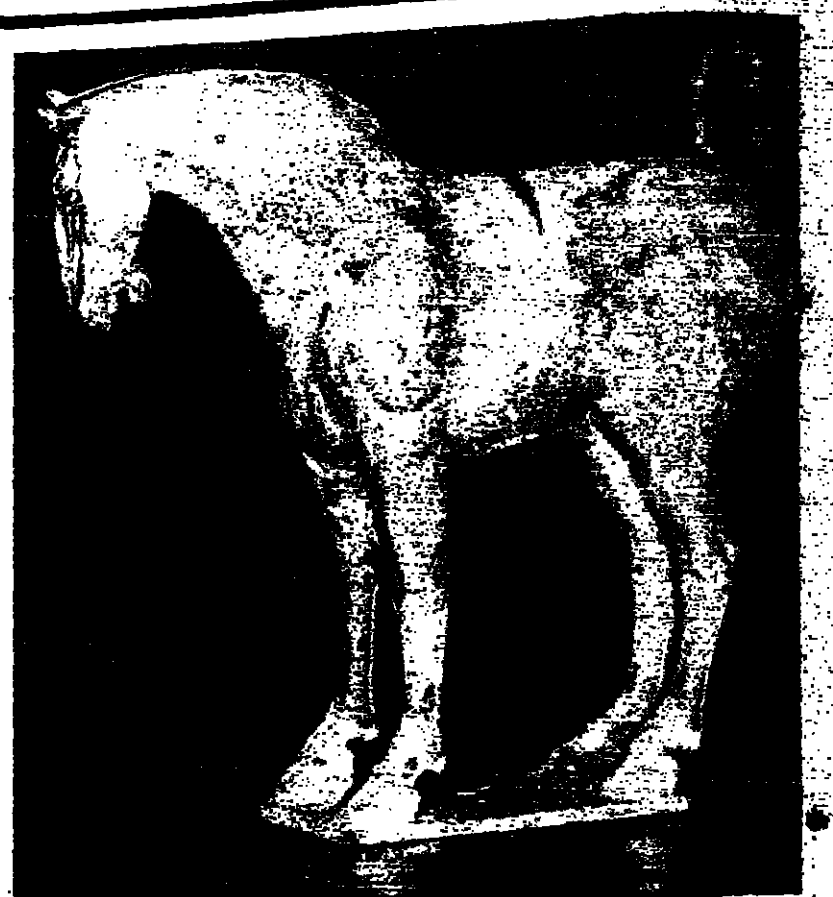
But on the shore at the Carmel Beach, "the beach seemed to rock with the shock waves appearing to move like the sea. It was quite

scary," bather Hanna Bramson reported.

The Town Hall's emergency service received nearly 900 reports of damage to flats, Mayor Arye Gurel told *The Jerusalem Post*. City personnel aided by Technion engineers toured the city but found that many of the cracks were old, and the others would need only superficial repairs.

The only serious damage occurred in Rehov Leon Blum, where a retaining wall crumbled, leaving a stretch of road hanging in the air. City officials fenced off the section, which is to be repaired today.

Almost everybody felt the quake, especially those in high-rise buildings. Many people rushed out into the streets, including mothers holding their children.



This porcelain horse dating from China's Tang dynasty (seventh through 10th centuries) was among the valuables stolen Thursday night from the Weizmann Museum, on the grounds of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot. The building housing the museum was once the home of Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first president. The sculpture, appraised at \$200,000 and considered the most valuable item in the museum collection, was taken with two white porcelain dragons valued at about \$50,000. Police are investigating.

Orgad economy plan to await coalition talks developments

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad will not raise his plan for a major cut in the budget at today's cabinet meeting, the Treasury announced this weekend. Instead, the minister will ask for a special cabinet session during the week to present his plan.

According to Treasury officials, the change was caused by the current political uncertainty. Cohen-Orad will follow political developments during the week, and if he is convinced that the formation of a new government is near, will reconsider his plans.

A second reason the officials gave for the delay was that the minister still hopes to persuade Liberal Party ministers not to oppose the imposition of a property tax. The Liberals have expressed staunch opposition to any new taxes.

According to the Finance Ministry, Cohen-Orad is now planning to raise his whole programme before the cabinet. Previously, the minister hoped to first present the proposed cuts, which according to unconfirmed reports will total some \$800 million, and then the taxation package, which is planned to bring in about \$1 billion.

Histadrut executive to meet on action panel's proposals

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The Histadrut executive will meet this morning to approve the measures decided on by the labour federation's action committee to protest against the Finance Ministry's refusal to revise tax brackets, welfare points and children's grants.

The committee finalized its proposals at a meeting on Friday. They call for a series of meetings and work stoppages of increasing length, culminating in a general strike if the

Treasury persists in its refusal. If the proposals are approved by the executive, the campaign will begin this week with "explanatory meetings" at work places throughout the country. The one-hour meetings will be held in a different area every day during work hours.

It was also decided to hold a protest strike of work-committee representatives from all over the country outside the Knesset during its next session - apparently September 3.

Assad ends three-day talks with Gaddafi

ALGIERS. - Syrian President Hafez Assad arrived here last night after completing a three-day working visit to Libya where he conferred with Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

Assad's visit follows a tour of Arab nations by Gaddafi that took him to Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. During the tour, Gaddafi signed

an agreement to merge his nation with Morocco, which borders Libya to the west.

Moroccan and Libyan officials have said the merger will be open to any other interested Arab nations. A similar agreement was signed between Libya and Syria in 1980. But Syria, about 1,000 kilometres north-east of Libya, later backed out of the pact.

New blood cancer treatment

BOSTON (AP). - Bone marrow transplants combined with massive doses of chemotherapy have been used successfully to treat advanced cases of a cancer that is usually fatal, the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute announced Thursday.

B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, which counts among its victims band leader Duke Ellington, affects the white blood cells called B-lymphocytes, said Dr. Lee Nadler, a Harvard Medical School faculty member who co-directed the team that produced the study.

The treatment involves removing about a litre of bone marrow - where blood cells are manufactured - from the victim, and subjecting the patient to massive chemotherapy and radiation treatments that kill both the cancerous and normal white blood cells.

Afterwards, doctors cleanse the removed bone marrow using an antibody that destroys the cancer cells. The bone marrow then is restored to

the patient's body, where it replenishes itself and produces non-cancerous blood cells, Nadler said.

Six of eight patients given the treatment remain disease-free after 18 months, according to an article published Friday in *The Lancet*, a British medical journal.

"These were people who were relapsing constantly within normal therapy and in all likelihood would have died within six months," Nadler said.

Liechtenstein prince

We deeply grieve over the sudden passing of our devoted and faithful volunteer

ARNOLD GRECHT

who established our organization's carpentry workshop.

The funeral procession will leave Sanhedria for Givat Shaul today at 1 p.m.

The family will sit shiva at the home of the deceased.

12 Marcus St. Jerusalem.

The Management, Executive and Volunteers of Yad Sarah

We mourn the tragic death of

IDO SARNAT

and extend our heartfelt sympathies to the family.

The Management and Staff of The Promised Land Ltd.

\$200 REWARD

for return of black, leather wallet
lost in Jerusalem
Tel. 02-662658 (not Shabbat).

Israeli monitor breaks the news

Sikh hijackers surrender
Indian aircraft in Dubai

DUBAI (AP) — Seven Sikh hijackers yesterday released hostages aboard an Indian Airlines plane they commandeered after winning a one-week asylum in the United Arab Emirates and a pledge to facilitate their trip to the U.S.

The agreement to release the 79 passengers and crew members came after 15 hours of crucial negotiations at Dubai airport which at one point found the hijackers threatening to kill one passenger every half hour and blow up the Boeing 737 if their demands were not met.

The demands were for fuel, a safe passage to the U.S., and freedom for Sikh extremists in Indian jails, one official who followed the negotiations said on condition he would not be named.

"Some were ill and some looked terrified, but they were generally in good shape," he said as he described the condition of freed passengers. He said they were all rushed by buses to the transit lounge where they received medical care, food and beverages.

He said in all, there were 73 passengers released in Dubai. There were six crew members and seven hijackers, he added.

He said the hijackers were taken away by Dubai security police. "They were granted an asylum in the U.A.E. which will then help them leave for the U.S. as they demanded," said another official who was involved in the negotiations.

But Indian government sources had earlier said the U.S. had refused to receive them.

In Washington, State Department press officer Sondra McCarty declined to confirm or deny the reported agreement. She said, "Any details or conditions of release were worked out by the government of Dubai."

Questioned further about any possible U.S. part in the negotiations, McCarty said, "It's obvious that we were interested in it because there was a demand to come to the U.S. We would have been involved

in talking with governments involved about the demands."

The hostages were released at 1 p.m. (6 p.m. in Israel) but news of their impending release was first phoned in to the Associated Press in Tel Aviv by an Israeli radio monitor, Michael Gurdus. Gurdus said he heard an airplane pilot in Dubai telling an air control tower that the first group of 25 hostages were released from the hijacked plane.

Then at 5:55 p.m. Israel time he heard a pilot of an Indian Airline jet parked next to the hijacked aircraft telling a Bombay control tower that the passengers had disembarked the plane and were picked up by a bus on the tarmac.

Gurdus has monitored short wave and Mideast radio stations around the clock for many years, mostly for the state radio, and has broken previous news stories.

Dubai airport sources said the passengers and crew would leave later last night for Bombay either aboard the same aircraft or on another Indian Airline plane that had arrived in Dubai earlier in the day to help transport the hostages once released.

The twin-engine aircraft was commandeered shortly after take off from New Delhi on Friday on a domestic flight to Srinagar, the capital of India's northern state of Kashmir.

The plane made stops before flying to the U.A.E., in Lahore and Karachi, where the hijackers released seven passengers during refueling.

Two women passengers released in Karachi said the hijackers were armed with two pistols and packages wrapped in newspapers which the sky pirates claimed were explosives. Radio Pakistan said they carried a bomb or a grenade and kirpans — ceremonial daggers traditionally worn by members of the minority Sikh community. These knives were exempted from Indian laws against carrying arms on planes.

Explosion buckles walls
in central Jo'burg building

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A rush-hour explosion that police said was caused by a bomb buckled walls on three sides of a building housing government offices in downtown Johannesburg on Friday, but no one was seriously hurt.

Minor cracks in the seven-story building were closed for the day, and a South African railways police spokesman said three railway policemen suffered minor injuries.

The railways police, which have authority over the railroads and airports, have offices in the building. The building also houses offices of the Department of Community Development, which is responsible for keeping white, coloured and Asian neighbourhoods segregated.

No one took responsibility, but most explosions here are claimed by

or blamed on the African National Congress, the largest guerrilla group trying to overthrow the apartheid system of racial segregation.

Windows, air conditioners and pieces of shattered furniture were blown out on the third, fourth and fifth floors.

The blast appeared to centre inside the middle levels of the building, located on the fringe of the downtown business district three blocks west of the Johannesburg train station.

The blast came less than a week before elections next Wednesday for a new house of parliament for the 850,000 Asians under a new constitution. Poles have rejected the new system as a revised form of apartheid that ensures white control, and have called for a boycott of the elections.

Military rule imposed in Lima

LIMA — Peru's capital was under military control yesterday after at least 20 people were injured when police baton-charged a rally banned by President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

The rally Friday night was called to protest against alleged human rights abuses in the government's anti-guerrilla campaign.

It was the first time that Belaunde, whose 1980 election ended 12 years of military rule, has resorted to the armed forces to preserve order in the capital.

About 2,000 marchers gathered despite his decision to place Lima under the control of military officers

with orders to prevent the rally.

On Thursday, the bodies of 90 young men were found in seven mass graves by government officials in the area where security forces are fighting the Maoist guerrilla group Shining Path, according to an independent television station.

It said the bodies were found in the Pucayacu Gorge, 63 kilometres northwest of the city of Ayacucho.

The television station said the bodies were discovered in the presence of the secretary-general of the attorney-general's office, Fernando Olivera Vega, who was accompanied by two agents of the Lima morgue and a judge.



A gardener in Stuttgart, West Germany, cleans giant water lily leaves in the city's Wilhelm Park last week. The leaves grew this season to a size of up to 1.70 metres in diameter despite the relatively cool and rainy summer. (UPI telephoto)

Festival follows truce signing
by Colombian rebels, gov't

CORINTO (AP) — Men and women of Colombia's most active leftist guerrilla group sang and danced with thousands of civilians into the early morning hours yesterday after it became the fourth rebel group to sign a cease-fire with the government.

The Cuban-line April 19 movement, which four years ago held the U.S. ambassador to Colombia hostage for two months, accepted a truce offered by President Belisario Betancur.

An estimated 12,000 people from all over Colombia jammed the main plaza here to witness the ceremony. They cheered and yelled wildly once the guerrillas had signed the truce.

The civilians locked arms with each other and with the estimated 500 heavily armed guerrillas and sang the national anthem and that of the April 19 movement known as M-19. Fireworks and rockets boomed overhead.

People furiously waved about 3,000 blue, white and red M-19 flags as they smothered the guerrillas with kisses and hugs. Dozens of musical groups with accordions, guitars and bongo drums erupted with a frenzied beat.

The guerrillas, about 30 per cent of them women, almost all appeared to be in their teens and early 20s. They were mobbed by prospective partners as dancing broke out throughout the plaza.

Three other guerrilla organizations already signed the cease-fire.

two of them, the Maoist oriented People's Liberation Army and the Nationalist Workers' Self-Defence, signed on Thursday.

The Soviet line Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, with an estimated 15,000 members, was the first to sign the cease-fire last May 28.

Two other leftist guerrilla groups, the Cuban-line National Liberation Army and the Maoist leaning Mao, have sworn in communiques that they will never stop fighting to topple the government. But they represented only about 3,000 of the estimated 30,000 insurgents in the country.

On Wednesday, the NLA swooped down on a mountain village of 1,500 persons and flattened the police station with a barrage of mortar and rocket-propelled grenade fire.

In another incident on the way to Friday's ceremony, five M-19 members were wounded when police opened fire on a movement convoy in the city of Florida. Among the injured was Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez, a top leader of the organization.

About 12 guerrillas were trapped in Florida's city hall, but Betancur ordered they be allowed to continue their trip to Corinto, where some 500 members of the M-19 and of the peace commission gathered for the signing ceremony.

Ex-smokers safer despite
family past of heart disease

LOS ANGELES (AP) — People with a family history of heart disease often believe they can't do anything to avoid heart attacks, but a new study says quitting smoking will cut their risk at least threefold.

"The general bias in most people's minds and most doctors' minds is that, once you have a family history of heart disease, there's not much you can do about it," Dr. Paul Hopkins, the study's principal author, said.

"What this (study) points out is that those with a high risk of heart disease because of their family background are the ones who would be most likely to benefit by stopping smoking," he said.

Earlier studies have shown that smoking roughly doubles a person's

risk of heart attack and that a family history of heart disease can increase the risk of heart attack by up to seven times. This study, published in the latest issue of the *Western Journal of Medicine*, apparently is the first to study the relationship of smoking to family history.

Hopkins' study found that people under age 50 who had a blood relative die by age 45 of a heart attack increase their own already high risk of heart attack by three to five times if they smoke.

The increased risk is not as pronounced in older people because family history of heart disease is a more significant risk factor in younger people, Hopkins said Thursday in a telephone interview.

Reagan vows 'never to sell out Israel'

DALLAS (AP) — President Reagan, accepting the Republican Party renomination for Thursday, boasted that during his 3½ years in office, "not one inch of soil has fallen to the Communists," and he declared the U.S. "would never sell out Israel."

Setting forth his campaign themes for the November 6 election, Reagan told 2,235 cheering delegates to the convention that "America is presented with the clearest political choice of half a century."

Reagan said the during the 1976-80 administration of Democratic president Jimmy Carter, country after country fell under the Soviet

yoke. Since January 20, 1981, not one inch of soil has fallen to the Communists.

He defended his buildup of U.S. military might, the invasion of Grenada last October, his support for anti-Communist governments in Central America and close ties with Israel.

In the Middle East, it remains difficult to bring an end to historic conflicts — but we are not discouraged. And we shall always maintain our pledge never to sell out one of our closest friends — the state of Israel," Reagan said.

Accepting renomination before

Reagan, Vice-President George Bush hailed the president as a strong leader who is unafraid to make tough decisions.

"No longer do we read and hear stories about the job of president being too big for any one person. Gone are the days of blaming the American people for what was really a failure not of the people, but of our national leadership," he said.

"I am proud to serve with a president who is working for peace and who doesn't go around apologizing for the United States of America," said Bush, who has travelled to 59 countries since taking office.

Reagan speech delights Republican Jews

Jerusalem Post Staff
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's supporters in the Jewish community were delighted by his decision to restate U.S. support for Israel in his Republican national convention acceptance speech in Dallas.

They noted that this was in marked contrast to Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale's failure to make any mention of Israel in his acceptance speech last month in San Francisco.

On Thursday night, Reagan, after reaffirming the U.S. commitment to allies in Western Europe and Asia, declared: "In the Middle East, it remains difficult to bring an end to historic conflicts, but we are not discouraged. And we shall always maintain our pledge never to sell out one of our closest friends, the State of Israel."

There was no other reference to the Middle East in his speech. The

line about Israel drew an outburst of applause.

U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick yesterday said Reagan's Middle East peace initiative had not been included in the Republican party platform because it might be outdated.

Reagan's September 1982 plan called for a Jordan-Palestinian confederation to include at least part of the West Bank.

Kirkpatrick told Israel Radio that the plan was not included in the Republican Party platform, saying it had been drawn up to fit political circumstances at that time, and "It's been a long time since then." She did not elaborate.

The Reagan initiative came after Israeli troops routed the PLO from Beirut.

The Likud government rejected the plan outright. The proposal has also been stymied because the PLO

and King Hussein have failed to reach agreement for joint negotiations.

Following Mondale's speech in San Francisco, there also had been some criticism of him by Jewish leaders for failing to directly address the matter of anti-Semitism which had surfaced during the campaign as a result of some of the Rev. Jesse Jackson's remarks.

Reagan, recognizing that this was an issue of considerable importance to the Jewish community and clearly seeking to score some points, addressed it in Dallas.

"We don't lump people by groups or special interests," he said. "And, let me add, in the party of (Abraham) Lincoln, there is no room for intolerance and, not even a small corner for anti-Semitism or bigotry of any kind. Many people are welcome in our house, but not the bigots."

U.S. has supplies in Europe for month of war

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON — The U.S. has the capacity to wage a month-long conventional war in Europe of the approximate intensity of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war with the supplies on hand, the Pentagon's senior official responsible for military readiness said yesterday.

In an interview in *The New York Times*, Assistant Secretary of Defense Lawrence Korb said that by using old munitions in reserve

stocks, such a war in Europe could be extended to closer to 45 days.

"By the end of the decade," he continued, that time "will be twice as much as we have now," assuming that funds were approved by Congress.

Korb was responding to a widely publicized congressional report released last month which charged that U.S. conventional combat readiness had actually declined in recent years,

despite the increased Reagan administration defence spending.

He insisted that the 30-day capability of today was actually twice as long as four years ago when the administration took office.

In the interview, Korb also said American forces could sustain a war in the Persian Gulf for 30 days of the same intensity as the Korean War. After that, he said, arms and supplies could be taken from U.S. forces elsewhere.

Soviets deny
encroaching
on Sweden

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has flatly denied a report in the London publication *Jane's Fighting Ships* that elite Soviet naval units are operating along the coast of neutral Sweden.

The official news agency Tass, in a report Thursday, dismissed the *Jane's* story as "absurd inventions," and said *Jane's* editor John Moore "seems to have decided to beat every record of lies and slanders against the Soviet Union."

Moore wrote in a foreword to the 1984-85 yearbook of *Jane's Fighting Ships*, that Soviet commando units operating from submarines or converted merchant ships are continuing to penetrate Swedish territorial waters "in flagrant contravention of international law."

Bonn plays down statement
about East German's visit

BONN (AP) — The Bonn government sought Friday to temper the broiling controversy over the upcoming visit of Communist East German leader Erich Honecker, a first in East-West German relations.

In a clear attempt to soothe East German anger over critical remarks about Honecker by a top West German conservative, a Bonn government spokesman told reporters that "Honecker is welcome in West Germany."

The latest volley of criticism came Thursday when Alfred Dregger commented that West Germany's "future does not depend on whether Mr. Honecker gives us the honour of a visit."

East Germany quickly repounded by calling the remarks by the head of

the Christian Democrat faction in the Bonn parliament "scandalous."

"Nobody should be led to believe that (Honecker) ... is pushing to visit," West Germany, the official East German news agency ADN said.

Preparations for the historical visit continued in West Germany, although no date or agenda has been announced, indicating conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government is optimistic that East Berlin won't cave in to Soviet pressure and scrap the trip.

The daily *Stuttgarter Zeitung* carried an unattributed front-page report Friday that the East German Communist Party chairman and president would arrive September 26 in Frankfurt and depart on the 30th from Munich, avoiding Bonn for reasons of protocol.

WITH AIR FRANCE
TO THE RIVIERA

Fly with Air France to the French Riviera, the sunniest region of France with its tourist centers, its beaches where you can swim or sail freely, its promenades and casinos. Visit Nice, capital of the French Riviera, Monte Carlo, Cannes and many other places. Air France flies you to Nice, thence you can discover the French regions with their various tastes and landscapes: Burgundy, Dauphine, Savoy, Provence, the Alps, the Loire valley and Paris. Ask for our brochure: "France - a dream a reality" and choose the package you want in the French provinces. All the details at your travel agent's or at the Air France agencies in Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa. Take the Air France Friday morning flight to the French Riviera.

AIR FRANCE
WERE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

Ministry of Finance

Bank of Israel

Redemption of Interest Coupons —
War Loan and Material Financing Law—1973

1. The War Loan and Material Financing Law — 1973* (hereunder "the Law") provides for the redemption of interest coupons (Coupon No. 2) on September 1, 1984, the coupons concerned being those attached to certificates of War Loan 1973 and Voluntary Loan, Series A; 1973.
2. The amounts due are very small; frequently the commission will exceed the amount due.
3. In order to save the time of the public, the government has tabled a bill in the Knesset, the effect of which is that Interest Coupon No. 2 will be redeemed, together with the redemption of the certificate.
4. However, those who wish to receive the interest payment on the originally scheduled date may obtain the amount due, provided they apply accordingly.
5. Those who have deposited their certificates at a bank, and who wish to receive the interest payment on September 1, 1984, should inform the bank to this effect, asking that the coupons should be presented for payment.

* The name of the law was changed from War Loan Law — 1973, to War Loan and Material Financing Law 1973.

A COVENANT AND NOT
AN AGREEMENT

To the distinguished gentlemen Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir,

On you two lies the responsibility of establishing a temporary rescue government founded upon a covenant, and not an agreement. This temporary government should be set up like the temporary government that was established in 1948 and according to the Declaration of Independence. Four principles and three supporting points, which can not be disputed, will provide the basis for this government.

The principles:

1. The Government shall undertake to rehabilitate the economy and to ensure proper supplies through the integration of all constructive forces in the country.
2. The Government shall recruit the whole nation in building a foundation for reconciliation and love.
3. The Government shall undertake, because of the severity of the situation, to temporarily detach itself from the oneness of any party and prepare a healthy foundation for a proper management.
4. The Government shall thoroughly and intelligently treat the pestilence of racism and violence in all its manifestations.

The supporting points:

1. The Government shall bring the Israeli Army back from Lebanon while providing ample security to the northern border population.
2. The complicated negotiations with our neighbours shall be frozen and no debatable external negotiation shall be held during the term of the temporary government.
3. After the rehabilitation of the economic and internal political situation, the Government shall legislate a new elections law that will enable the voter to consider his way with moderation and integrity, with genuine concern for the education and maturity of the nation.

P.S. Please see our letter to you bearing the title "time to gather stones together" in which there are detailed circumstances emphasizing the necessity of establishing a national rescue government. The eyes of the next generation are upon you! Do not give in to "assimilation!"

Be strong!

Yosef Haimi

and People of Deeds

Your financial help will be appreciated and will make other acts feasible. Bank account No. 148578 in the name of "People of Deeds", Bank Hapoalim, Shimon Hamalka Branch, Jerusalem.

ISRAELIS, wondering when they wake up in the morning whether they are Europeans or Asians may find out that they are neither if the search for their identity leads them to a wooded parkland in the south of France.

The French government is planning a Mediterranean cultural centre just inland from the Riviera, which is intended to embrace the 19 nations touching the nearly landlocked sea, including Israel. The object will be to identify the common elements shaping these nations' plastic arts and provide a venue for interchange. In so doing it will also be helping to identify participating nations as neighbours who have at least as much in common with each other as with the three continents on whose rims they lie.

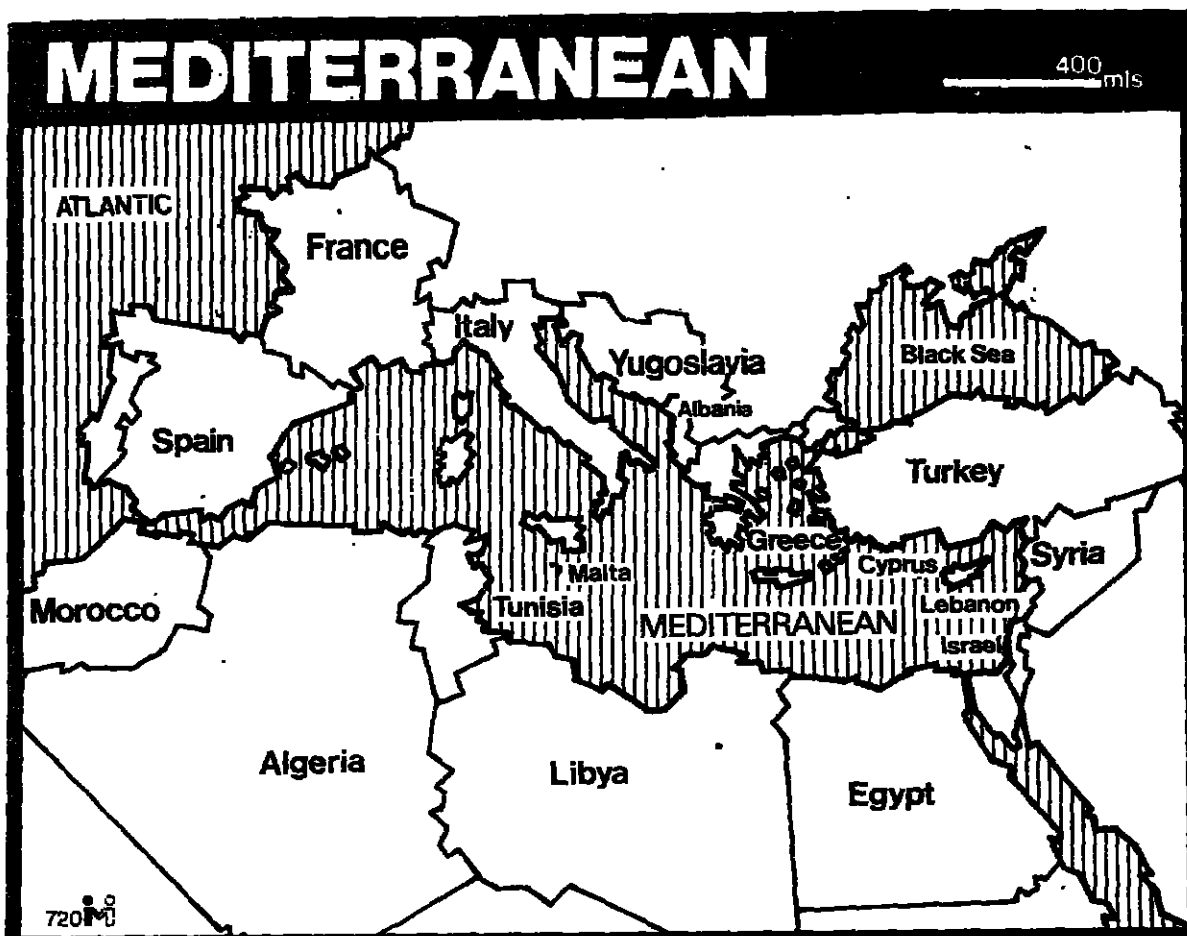
"We live all the time with the feeling that we are Europeans living by chance in Asia," says Jerusalem architect Arie Rahamimoff, who represented Israel at the centre's inaugural meeting in May. "This programme gives us a framework of identification — as a Mediterranean people," the architect adds.

Among the nations represented at the founding meeting were Morocco, Lebanon, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt with whose representatives Rahamimoff enjoyed excellent relations during the three-day session in Paris — despite the political divide that separates Israel from most of them. Libya and Albania did not respond to the invitation, reports Rahamimoff, while Cyprus, Malta and Syria sent regrets. Other participants included Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, France and Spain.

THE INITIATIVE for the centre — officially known as the Mediterranean Centre for Arts, Creative Crafts and Architecture — came two years ago from France's dynamic minister of culture, Jack Lang. Jacques Anquetil, appointed to head the project, visited all prospective

Close encounters of the cultural kind

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter



countries to drum up interest.

Those invited to the founding meeting did not represent their governments, thus providing a more compatible atmosphere for the Israelis and the Arabs, the Greeks and the Turks. In Israel, Anquetil interviewed some 20 artists and architects about their attitude towards Mediterranean culture before inviting Rahamimoff, whose work ranges from desert structures to the acoustical shell in Jerusalem's Sultan's pool.

The French government, in a move that reflects its aspirations as a culturally oriented country, has pledged \$8 million to the project and has allocated a large tract of land at Valbonne between Nice and Cannes. It plans to build workshops where some 250 artists, architects and artisans from the Mediterranean countries will spend from three to six months on stipends provided by Paris. The first stage of the project is expected to be completed by 1986.

The plan permits the participating countries to establish their own workshops at the centre and to provide their own stipends. At the founding meeting, the Turkish member suggested, for instance, a workshop on calligraphy.

If Turkey would establish such a workshop, calligraphers from other countries could attend. In addition, the member countries could establish sub-centres in their own countries to which artists from other countries would be invited.

The centre would initiate films, books and other material dealing with Mediterranean culture and would promote contact between institutions and individuals in the participating countries.

"My relation to Morocco or Spain is much stronger than to the Philippines or Indonesia which are also in Asia," says Rahamimoff. "This orientation helps free us from cultural schizophrenia."



Arie Rahamimoff

CHARLES ELLERT describes his first evening in Israel.

"I was suddenly plunged into the blackest depression I've ever felt. It was overwhelming and terrible. Years earlier, when I was in the French Air Force and thought I was about to be posted to Algeria, the idea barely troubled me... 'I was worried about transmitting this terrible black mood to the children. They seemed to sense it, and kept saying 'Don't worry. Papa, don't worry. Everything will be all right.'"

Ellert, 45, born in France and a successful Paris executive with an international transport firm, arrived at the Tiberias Absorption Centre last October with three of his four daughters. His wife was still in Paris dealing with final arrangements, and one daughter had come earlier and was already in high school in Jerusalem.

The Ellerts — non-religious and hardly Zionist — moved to Israel with practically no soul-searching, no brooding or dithering, no endless enquiries or preliminary visits. No Hebrew. Charles' first and last contact with Hebrew letters had been for his bar mitzva in Strasbourg; but in addition to French, he speaks German and English. In Paris, the family lived very well — a villa, three cars (two for the family, one a company car.)

To bring this story quickly up to date: Charles Ellert is now night duty manager at the Galei Kinneret Hotel in Tiberias, with responsibility for guest relations.

How did he get such a job — at one of Israel's best hotels, and in the face of the threat of general unemployment —

DOUBLY NEW

By HELGA DUDMAN/Jerusalem Post Reporter

ment — with no experience in the field, and having changed both country and career in midstream? Simply by being very suited by temperament and ambition to the tourism field: by being determined to succeed; and by having had the good luck to convey these qualities to the Galei Kinneret's manager, Alan Kyiet.

STRICTLY SPEAKING, that is not quite all. Soon after arriving in Israel, and while still studying at the ulpan in Tiberias Absorption Centre, Ellert enrolled in the course for reception clerks run by the Dvir Hotel School. This step had, very sensibly, been suggested by the Jewish Agency representative in Paris. The course is planned for new immigrants and instruction is in English. The course lasts six months, includes both theoretical lectures and practical work in a hotel, and is supported by the Ministries of Tourism and Labour and the Tiberias Municipality.

Of the 15 new immigrants who, along with Ellert, completed the last course, most are now working in hotels here: the opening of large new

hotels in Tiberias has greatly diminished the local threat of unemployment for anybody willing to work in this field.

During the course, the students visited the Tiberias hotels, and when the group arrived at the Galei Kinneret, Ellert said to himself, "Ah, wouldn't it be fantastic if I could some day work here!" As a cosmopolitan European familiar with the best that Europe has to offer (one brother, a chef, owns a restaurant near Strasbourg, where it is hard to get bad food; another is a director of a very large corporation), he saw at once that this is a hotel run in the European tradition, with an atmosphere no modern establishment, for all its glitter, can achieve.

Manager Kyiet was at the time on reserve duty, and the acting manager Edna Walter spoke to the group. "I was impressed by the level of his questions and his general attitude," she told me later, "and suggested that, when the course was finished, he should contact the hotel and see about possible openings."

This Ellert did, and long before either the Hebrew ulpan or the hotel

course was finished, "because I realized that the time had come to start earning some money." He made an appointment with Kyiet. The contact was helped along by Esty Haviv, who was coming to the end of her job in charge of hotel's guest relations. Arrangements were made for Ellert to do the practical part of his course at the Galei Kinneret, and he has been there ever since.

NATURALLY there are problems. Ellert still feels very insecure about his Hebrew, although it is excellent for somebody who has been here less than a year and spent only two months in an ulpan. He obviously has a flair for languages: his very good English was learned at school in France.

"But the guests are very nice about it, and when I feel particularly nervous, I explain that I am an *oleh hadash*, not just in Israel but in the hotel field as well. Guests seem to find this quite interesting, and so the problem gets solved."

A more serious problem, I thought, must have arisen out of his astonishingly rapid promotion to

such a responsible job, with the inevitable resentment it must have caused among veteran staff members.

"Yes, of course that was a problem. But I was aware of it from the start, and I think that with time and understanding, it will be all right."

The chances seem very good to me, for Ellert has an easy and warm way with people, accented of course by that continental smoothness. Besides, he says, "the problems are not all that different from those I had in my job in Paris. I had to deal with clients, and provide them with what they wanted. As for crises — those that turn up in a very large transport company can be extremely serious."

THE REST OF the family seems to be getting along with the same unusual success. Mrs. Ellert, after finishing her Hebrew ulpan, plans to work in her field of education. The eldest daughter, who finished high school in Jerusalem "and is a very, very good student," is about to marry a new immigrant from America whom she met at the absorption centre; he is an electrical engineer and is doing his army service. The second daughter feels fine at the French high school in Jerusalem; the third, tossed into the Hebrew high school in Tiberias, is succeeding swimmingly and was enchanted by her week's Gadna camp.

This summer she's earning money making beds in a hotel here.

But not my hotel — that I'd never allow," says Ellert, who admits to being a proud but stern father. "As much as I'm concerned with being pleasant to my guests, I'm concerned with being tough with the kids at home." They have, by the way, never received pocket money as their due, but have always earned it by doing jobs around the house. Curiously enough, the most difficult adjustment was felt by the youngest girl, who is eight.

How did his friends in Paris feel about the family's sudden decision to pull up and move to Israel? "They all asked how we could go to a country that's always at war — and with children." And what was the answer. "I said that I'd asked the children if they were afraid, and they said they were not."

THE REAL beginning of this story, which so far has been a model of good news, goes back to a totally unexpected announcement back in Paris by the second daughter, then nearly 17.

"One Sunday morning, my second daughter told me that when she was 18, she wanted to go to Israel to live. I said, all right, let's go to the Jewish Agency and see about your papers. She was astonished, because she had been sure I would say no. And so the whole family went."

"The situation was this. I had just been offered a choice of management jobs by my company, to direct

the branch office in one of four provincial cities. So we simply decided that instead of going to Toulouse, or Perpignan or Pau — well, we would all go to Israel. We were told we would be sent to Tiberias. We knew where the Sea of Galilee was, but hardly anything about Tiberias, except that it was 200 metres below sea level."

Ellert's closest Zionist connection is an older cousin who came here from France to fight in the War of Independence — and in the Galilee area. He stayed for two years, and then returned to France. "He always used to tell me that Israel was no paradise, that things were so difficult here."

Those were very different hardships then, and had nothing to do with that first evening's black mood that Ellert experienced on his arrival in Israel. His reactions to it today remain completely sensible.

"Afterwards, I thought about the experiences my grandparents had when they left Russia and made their way across Europe. And here I was, lacking nothing — electricity, water, bed, Jewish Agency furniture."

"The next morning, I opened the window, and there was the lake. I went to the nearby little grocery to buy food, but hadn't yet changed my French money. The man at the *maklolet* said, 'You're a new immigrant? Then take whatever you want — milk, bread, anything, and come pay me later. You'll be back.'"

guilty and anticipates punishment? Why, it withdraws into a corner, snarls defiance at the world, blames everything on the other side, and tries to brazen it out. This has been the way the Soviet government has behaved over every East-West dispute since KAL 007, and by now it has produced an atmosphere of permanent crisis and (at least in Soviet eyes) impending war.

This does not absolve the Reagan administration from making matters worse with its harsh rhetoric and lack of perceptiveness about Soviet motives and fears. Moscow already endured over two and a half years of Reagan's invective before the airliner incident, without showing any sign of suffering an equal loss of contact with reality itself.

The fantasy world the Soviet regime now inhabits is even more resistant to reality than the one which surrounds the White House. "Foreign policy and diplomacy cannot accomplish everything," Chernenko commented recently. "The deterrent might of the Soviet armed forces is indispensable when one is dealing with forces to which good will is alien and which are deaf to the arguments of reason."

We have moved into a very unstable and perilous period, and a Korean airliner played a large part in getting us there. It may be some time before we emerge.

Touching tales in medicine

By BRENDA COLEMAN/Chicago

THE HEALING TOUCH is a powerful agent that has helped people get well since "the mists of antiquity," but modern medical schools are virtually ignoring it, a New Zealand researcher says.

"From the first handshake to heart massage, healers touch their patients, and patients expect to have hands laid on them in one form or another," says Jules Older of Otago Medical School in Dunedin, New Zealand.

There are only 12 medical schools in the English-speaking world however, which teach the art of touch to their students, says Older.

Interviewed by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* Older says he sent questionnaires to the deans of every medical school in the United States, Canada, Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Results were based on the data from the 169 schools that responded.

"The importance of touch in medicine has been amply demonstrated," he notes. Touch enhances the birth experience for mothers, helps to create psychological bonds between infants and parents and plays an essential role in helping young children grow normally and possibly even stay alive, Older adds.

The history of medical massage is "ancient and nearly universal" and modern clinical literature "points to the therapeutic potential of touch in nearly every branch of medicine from psychiatry to gerontology," he says.

Older adds that the school where he teaches devotes much of its 150-hour behavioural science course to "the uses and abuses, possibilities and limitations, history and demography of therapeutic touch."

IN THE school's hospital, weekly back massage is part of the treatment for mothers who are in danger of becoming child abusers. Older continues. Parents of premature babies learn therapeutic baby massage. Adoptive parents are taught massage as a way of creating a bond between them and their babies. And touch skills are routinely taught to psychiatric nurses.

Medical schools that cover touch, teach its value in calming and reassuring, and express interest in the patient as a person. It is also used to establish rapport, deal with distress, build trust and aid in diagnosis.

Such schools also help future doctors learn when not to touch. And they teach students how not to touch in ways that are exploitive, manipulative, sexual or denigrating, Older says.

However, little time is usually devoted to the subject — usually 10 minutes to two hours of formal teaching, with an average of about 40 minutes. Instruction is mostly given by non-medical personnel trained in behavioural or social sciences.

Older says this "is ironic." Firstly, most people teaching future physicians about touch have no medical training, and secondly people teaching behavioural science come from traditions with "considerably stronger touch taboos than medicine."

"To add to the irony, psychiatrists, who also teach behavioural science — and touch — are from the medical specialty with the strongest taboos against physical contact," he adds.

And pediatricians, because they work with children, have the least restrictions about touching patients. (Associated Press Service)

ONE YEAR AGO, a Soviet Sukhoi 15 made its final report to the ground controller on Sakhalin Island: "I am closing on the target. I am in lock-on... I have executed the launch. The target is destroyed."

A good deal more than Korean Airlines Flight 007 was shot down over the North Pacific on September 1, 1983. Barely nine months later the International Institute for Strategic Studies reported that East-West relations were now worse than any time since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

Indeed in many ways, the Institute added, the present situation is more serious, because now the mistrust between the superpowers is not merely focused on a single transient incident — it has become general. The new cold war "threatens to become a deep, enduring trough out of which leaders will have great difficulty in climbing in the coming years."

But how could the dreadful blunder over Sakhalin Island last year have caused such sweeping and permanent changes in the international environment? The tragedy of Flight 007 has, after all, already receded into the background in the West, pushed aside by the relentless daily flood of new events. The answer is that the Soviet Union is different — where the fear of war has really taken hold.

President Reagan used to make an occasional speech about the evil communist empire and he still spends a great deal of money on the U.S. armed forces. But it is in the Soviet Union that one finds the constant comparisons of Reagan with Hitler, the daily warnings of "war psychosis" in Washington, and the genuine belief that the other side is really preparing to launch a nuclear first strike.

Of course, it's nonsense, but the fact is that it is believed. Three months ago President Konstantin Chernenko, addressing Komsomol (Young Communist League) leaders of the Soviet armed forces, warned them — with perfect seriousness — that the "reactionary circles of imperialism" were unable to tolerate the idea of the coming ideological victory of communism, and would thus gamble on a world nuclear war

The legacy of Flight 007

By GWYNNE DYER/London

to forestall it.

"They are aware that the course of history is on the side of socialism," he told them. "Hence their unprecedented arms programmes and persistent attempts to upset the military-strategic balance." This too Moscow is now interpreting world events, making the Soviet leadership an extremely dangerous group of people.

The idea that a second-rate superpower like the Soviet Union with a faltering economy and a worn-out ideology that does not even arouse any enthusiasm at home is about to take over the world is ludicrous. Nobody in the West really believes it. And to tell the truth, the Soviet leaders only half-believe it themselves — behind the bluster lies the old Russian inferiority complex towards the West.

THIS IS WHY the Korean airliner incident became a kind of turning point. In the street and in the Kremlin, Russians still nourish two secret convictions — that the entire outside world, which has invaded their country so many times, is potentially their enemy — and that they are forever doomed to be behind the West in technology, especially weapons.

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It was very hard to find a Russian at the time who would not staunchly defend the decision to destroy the airliner. Even if they did not fully accept the claim of government that it was a spy plane, they did not question their country's right to "defend its borders" by shooting down the airliner. And they deeply resented Western charges that the Soviet action was "barbaric," believing that anyone else would have acted in the same way.

However, behind all that lurked the guilt, and above all the fear that this time they had gone too far. The West's patience would snap, and with its hated, inevitable superiority it would inflict terrible punishment on them in due course. None of this was happening at the conscious level, of course, but nevertheless it was going on in millions of Russian minds.

And what does a person, or a country, do when secretly it feels

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WHILE gourmets dine in exclusive restaurants, others haunt cheap, fast-food joints. So it is with fashion.

Tel Aviv's Carmel and central bus station markets cater to the "fast-fashion" trade, offering their shelling-pinning shoppers the latest look, at half the price asked by the city's chic boutiques.

"First people go to Dizengoff to look. Then, when they know the style they want, they come here to buy a bargain," says Shlomo Ya'acovi, 44, one of six brothers in the rag trade, who has run a stall in the *shuk* — the Carmel Market off Allenby — for 22 years.

"We work on a high turnover and low profit margin — about 15 to 20 per cent, compared with 100 per cent in shops," he explains.

Fashion-conscious Shelley Rosenberg, 28, an olah from New York who shops in the Carmel Market once a fortnight, agrees. "I always keep my eyes open for styles as I pass boutiques in Dizengoff and Kikar Hamedina. Then I come here for the same style, but at half the price," she said, clutching her latest purchase, a \$14,000 trouser and top outfit in black.

Vendor Ya'acovi's nephew, Aron Gavrieli, who has had the stall adjacent to his uncle's for 15 years, said fashion-followers are shopping more and more in markets.

"When times are hard, people look to us rather than to the shops," he said. "Though economics is the main motivating factor among market shoppers, Gavrieli says atmosphere also plays a part."

"Coming here to shop is an out-



Shopping at Tel Aviv's central bus station.

(Louise Isaacs)

Fast fashion

Louise Isaacs

ing. You're in the fresh air, you can do your food and household shopping and also browse for clothes bargains on the way. People like to joke with us and haggle over prices. I'm sure that one of my regular customers, a rich lawyer's wife, comes here because of the atmosphere."

The hottest fashions being shaped

up at the *shuk* are overalls and sleeveless tops with matching tapering trousers (\$14,000-6,000) are still very much in vogue, with tricot tops (\$12,000-3,000) the latest arrival on

the scene.

Cut-away shoulder work is still very much in evidence, and may call for an investment in a strapless bra, which can be had there for a few hundred shekels.

Grey, khaki and sandy beige shades are the latest colours. But, so stallholders claim, black, white, red

and yellow are always popular. Tops emblazoned with oriental writing, all the rage a few months ago, are passé, although still to be seen on the streets. But batik is in.

As for accessories, very wide belts with metal adornments are fashionable, and available for around \$1700.

The atmosphere at the bus station is less market-like and intimate. The stalls are situated on the many roads radiating from the noisy, traffic-clogged central area, whereas in the Carmel Market they are concentrated along a 200-metre pedestrian stretch which is far more conducive to browsing. The *shuk* stallholders seem more imbued with the market spirit, which adds to the fun.

Merchandise is similar, although the Carmel Market seems to offer a greater selection.

Not surprisingly, the bus station seems very much to cater to the passing trade, customers taking a break from inter-city travel in the hope of picking up a bargain.

Soldier Natalie Blum, returning to her Azur home from her Beersheba base, is a case in point:

"I often find myself at the bus station and if I have money on me I look round to see if I can find a bargain." This time it's a pair of shoes, a big attraction.

Neve Sha'an, a road facing the main inter-city bus area, is packed with shoe shops vying fiercely with one another, as well as with their posh competition in Dizengoff for the latest Roman-style strappy sandals at a bargain price.

(See special Israeli Fashion Week supplement with this Tuesday's Post.)

glued to their seats until display of the finished product. Then there's a minor riot as everyone surges forward for a taste.

Past students stay in touch, says Alon, because they know that it's perfectly all right to call whenever they have a cooking problem — whether it's to check a recipe, to seek advice on what to prepare for a family dinner, or to learn to set the table most attractively.

The brief introduction to cooking is a springboard for greater things for many students and a relief for their mums who are quite happy to share the apron, the stove and the kitchen sink with the next generation — especially when they know that there will be no mess to clean up afterwards!

as far as healthy populations were concerned, screening for high blood pressure in total populations is decidedly worthwhile, and that screening for breast and cervical cancer in women may be of value. They could not, however, recommend periodic health check-ups in overtly healthy groups as a screening procedure justifiable on either medical or economical grounds.

Nowadays, therefore, the tendency is to recommend screening programmes for selected groups within populations who are thought to be at particularly high risk of contracting the disease in question, always assuming that the screening programme itself satisfies the other criteria outlined previously. Factors contributing to "risk" in this sense include age, sex, marital status, family history of disease, personal habits such as smoking and diet.

The compilation of such "identikit" profiles for the most at risk for common diseases constitutes the most useful data base for deciding which screening procedures are most worthwhile to perform during routine visits. Such profiles also allow me to identify rapidly members of such an at-risk group I would have to include in any particular selective screening programme I might want to undertake among my patients.

These procedures are part of "anticipatory care," one of the characteristics which distinguishes community-based medical practice from its hospital counterpart. By their nature, hospitals deal with individuals, or at best unrepresentative bits of populations. In screening you could say that the population is the patient.

Small fry in the kitchen

Greer Fay Cashman

thing tried and tested in the kitchen, but most of their attempts at cooking and decorating are done at home after class. During class they take note of every procedure and report

the next day on how their own efforts turned out.

Lessons are spiced with valuable kitchen hints. For instance, instructors teach that if you don't want to cry while you're peeling onions, peel them inside a transparent nylon or plastic bag. Or, when beating egg-whites to a froth, you can increase volume by adding a teaspoon or two of cold water to the whites before beating.

During the lessons, instructors impress the importance of cleaning up as you go along, and working with utensils common to just about every kitchen. Every student, for example, has a large, square baking pan at home. In such pans, cakes and cookies are baked during class. The aroma from the oven keeps students

in order to treat the 90 who do have the disease another 990 without it would also have to be treated. There would be no way, you see, of distinguishing the 90 true positives from the 990 false positives. This could only be justified if the disease in question were a very fatal one and early treatment were very effective.

Otherwise, this particular screening procedure would have to be scrapped for this population since a positive screening test would only have a less than 10 per cent chance of accurately identifying somebody with the asymptomatic disease.

When screening programmes first came into vogue they tended to be applied to large populations, often before their effectiveness had been seriously evaluated. However, when their results were analysed and the poor yield discovered in many programmes, many were consequently dropped and others refined and modified.

At the end of the 1970s a group of distinguished Canadian medical scientists analysed all the published scientific literature available about all the screening programmes then being carried out in one form or another. They found objective justification for only a handful of screening programmes, and even at that on only a selective basis for many of those.

They concluded, for example, that

6.03 Morning Concert (from Voice of Music)

6.30 Encounter — live family magazine

6.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew

11.10 Poets' songs

11.30 Education for all

12.05 Songs

13.00 News in English

13.30 News in French

14.05 Children's programmes

15.30 World of Science (repeat)

15.55 Notes on a New Book

16.05 Working World (repeat)

17.12 Jewish Ideas

17.30 Everyman's University

18.05 Afternoon Classics

18.47 Bible Reading

19.05 Lesson in Talmud by Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz

22.05 Notes on the Talking

23.05 Memorandum

6.12 Gymnastics

6.30 Editorial Review

6.55 Green Light — drivers' corner

7.00 This Morning — news magazine

8.05 Puss in Sandals — children's programme

9.05 House Call — with Rivka Michael

10.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine

12.05 Open Line — news and music

13.00 Midday — news commentary, music

14.06 A Taste of Honey

16.10 Safe Journey

17.10 Economics Magazine

17.30 Of Men and Figures

18.05 Press Conference — introduced by Yitzhak Golan

19.05 Today — radio newsreel

19.30 Hebrew songs

20.05 Cantorial Requests

22.05 Light Music for Wind Ensembles

23.05 Third Bell — arts magazine

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Jerusalem 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Ben-Yehuda: Star Trek III 11, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Chen 1: Police Academy 5.45, 7.30, 9.40

Mary Poppins 11, 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, 7.45, 9.45

Chen 2: Return of Martin Guerre 9.45

Arts: Aristocats 11.45, 5.30, 7.40; Chen 2: Terms of Endearment 7.15, 9.45; Ugly

home, she says, that they often influence their mothers to enrol for other Tnuva courses and sometimes may even join them in the classroom. Tnuva developed the courses because Jerusalem has no beach. "We wanted to give the youngsters some form of productive compensation," says Alon.

At the start of each five-day course, the 40 young teenagers who fit into the kitchen-cum-classroom receive a stencilled collection of recipes which include various cheese spreads, pancakes, salads, cakes, pizza, fillings, frostings and various kinds of pastry doughs.

Each of the recipes is prepared in the classroom by one of the instructors. The students get to taste every-

thing tried and tested in the kitchen, but most of their attempts at cooking and decorating are done at home after class. During class they take note of every procedure and report

the next day on how their own efforts turned out.

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20.05 Cantorial Requests

22.05 Light Music for Wind Ensembles

23.05 Third Bell — arts magazine

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Jerusalem 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Ben-Yehuda: Star Trek III 11, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Chen 1: Police Academy 5.45, 7.30, 9.40

Mary Poppins 11, 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, 7.45, 9.45

Chen 2: Return of Martin Guerre 9.45

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IF CHILDREN living in the Jerusalem area are better cooks these days, it is certainly due in part to a tasty — and instructive — course Tnuva sponsored for youngsters this summer.

This was the fourth summer that groups of the city's children gathered in Tnuva's large, experimental kitchen to learn the art of cooking.

Co-ordinator Dalia Alon, who together with Carmela Berina and Shuli Granit teaches kitchen hygiene, cutting, dicing, shredding, decorating and table-setting, estimates that since the courses began in 1981, at least a thousand youngsters have participated.

The kids are so enthusiastic and so eager to try out their new skills at

IN RECENT years "screening" has become an "in" word in medicine. Screening involves the use of procedures that can be applied rapidly and economically to large populations in order to distinguish between people who are apparently well but who probably have a disease, and those who are apparently well and probably do not have the disease.

This is very different from a conventional type of medical consultation in which a patient presents one or more symptoms of which he is aware to a doctor who then begins an investigation aimed at determining exactly which disease or defect they represent.

Screening procedures can be directed against one specific disease or they can include a battery of tests directed against several conditions at the same time. Also, screening can be applied either unselectively to an entire population or selectively to certain groups within a population who are known or thought to be at high risk for the diseases in question.

On the face of it, at least, the pay-off from a screening approach to disease is attractive. The disease is detected sooner and treatment is given earlier; thus the long-term outlook for patients ought to be improved. However, it isn't usually as straightforward as that.

Most of you will be familiar with one or more of the various screening programmes undertaken in Israel in the past or which are still being carried out selectively or otherwise up and down the country. These include the screening of all newborns for certain congenital and hereditary diseases, the routine examination of schoolchildren for hearing defects and spinal deformity (scoliosis),

whole population surveys to detect previously unknown cases of high blood pressure and procedures for women, including examinations to detect breast cancer and "PAP" smears to discover cervical cancer. Such programmes may be initiated by an individual doctor, clinic, or hospital department, or as part of the national health policy.

In the past few years screening procedures have been formulated for a great multitude of medical complaints, but a screening programme for a disease or defect can only be justified on medical and economical grounds if it meets the following five criteria:

(1) The disease should be common in the population being investigated;

(2) The disease should be serious enough to justify the effort involved;

(3) Treatment of the disease at the stage it's detected by screening should be more effective than treatment begun when the disease would normally be diagnosed;

(4) A positive screening test should carry a high probability that the individual has the disease, and a negative test a high probability that the disease is absent;

(5) The screening procedure should be simple, inexpensive and acceptable.

Whether earlier treatment is indeed more effective than treatment started later is sometimes difficult to

home, she says, that they often influence their mothers to enrol for other Tnuva courses and sometimes may even join them in the classroom. Tnuva developed the courses because Jerusalem has no beach. "We wanted to give the youngsters some form of productive compensation," says Alon.

At the start of each five-day course, the 40 young teenagers who fit into the kitchen-cum-classroom receive a stencilled collection of recipes which include various cheese spreads, pancakes, salads, cakes, pizza, fillings, frostings and various kinds of pastry doughs.

Each of the recipes is prepared in the classroom by one of the instructors. The students get to taste every-

thing tried and tested in the kitchen, but most of their attempts at cooking and decorating are done at home after class. During class they take note of every procedure and report

the next day on how their own efforts turned out.

Lessons are spiced with valuable kitchen hints. For instance, instructors teach that if you don't want to cry while you're peeling onions, peel them inside a transparent nylon or plastic bag. Or, when beating egg-whites to a froth, you can increase volume by adding a teaspoon or two of cold water to the whites before beating.

During the lessons, instructors impress the importance of cleaning up as you go along, and working with utensils common to just about every kitchen. Every student, for example, has a large, square baking pan at home. In such pans, cakes and cookies are baked during class. The aroma from the oven keeps students

in order to treat the 90 who do have the disease another 990 without it would also have to be treated. There would be no way, you see, of distinguishing the 90 true positives from the 990 false positives. This could only be justified if the disease in question were a very fatal one and early treatment were very effective.

Otherwise, this particular screening procedure would have to be scrapped for this population since a positive screening test would only have a less than 10 per cent chance of accurately identifying somebody with the asymptomatic disease.

When screening programmes first came into vogue they tended to be applied to large populations, often before their effectiveness had been seriously evaluated. However, when their results were analysed and the poor yield discovered in many programmes, many were consequently dropped and others refined and modified.

At the end of the 1970s a group of distinguished Canadian medical scientists analysed all the published scientific literature available about all the screening programmes then being carried out in one form or another. They found objective justification for only a handful of screening programmes, and even at that on only a selective basis for many of those.

They concluded, for example, that

6.03 Morning Concert (from Voice of Music)

6.30 Encounter — live family magazine

6.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew

11.10 Poets' songs

11.30 Education for all

12.05 Songs

13.00 News in English

13.30 News in French

14.05 Children's programmes

15.30 World of Science (repeat)

15.55 Notes on a New Book

16.05 Working World (repeat)

17.12 Jewish Ideas

17.30 Everyman's University

18.05 Afternoon Classics

18.47 Bible Reading

19.05 Lesson in Talmud by Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz

22.05 Notes on the Talking

23.05 Memorandum

6.12 Gymnastics

6.30 Editorial Review

6.55 Green Light — drivers' corner

7.00 This Morning — news magazine

8.05 Puss in Sandals — children's programme

9.05 House Call — with Rivka Michael

10.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine

12.05 Open Line — news and music

13.00 Midday — news commentary, music

14.06 A Taste of Honey

16.10 Safe Journey

17.10 Economics Magazine

17.30 Of Men and Figures

18.05 Press Conference — introduced by Yitzhak Golan

19.05 Today — radio newsreel

19.30 Hebrew songs

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22.05 Light Music for Wind Ensembles

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A taste of life

Nine American families had an eye-opening experience here this summer, reports Aviva Bar-Am.

AN AIR force officer and a social worker recently launched a new summer programme aimed at increasing Israel-America understanding.

The idea for the project occurred to Itamar and Tali Barnea during their stay in Israel. Itamar, a social gathering they attended in Denver, Colorado, where he was studying.

"People would talk over and over about the widening gap in understanding between American Jews and Israelis," he recalled.

"Many of the Americans we met — who had seen Israel as hotel-type tourists or were familiar with it because of financial contributions they had made — possessed distorted and superficial images of Israelis and Israeli life."

Added Tali, "In this country, there is often terrible ignorance about American Jewry and the meaning of American-Jewish identity — a lack of knowledge which seems to be based on shallow stereotypes of movie characters and American tourists."

The Barneas decided to take concrete action. Together with Karen and Richard Nathan, a Denver couple, they initiated a project they called Keshet ("connection").

Keshet's goals are two-fold: changing the attitudes of Americans and Israelis towards each other and each others' cultures; and establishing an ongoing educational exchange between communities in Denver and here.

"We felt that the best way to accomplish the project's aims would be to involve American families in a mini-experience of Israeli life," explained Nathan. "We decided to create conditions under which American parents and their children would become integral parts of an Israeli community."

To this end Nathan and Barnea selected four small, diverse host communities: Tel Katzir, Yavne, Kedumim, and three tiny settlements which were part of a community called Gush Segev. One family in each became responsible for the Keshet programme and several foster families volunteered to assist.

The Allied Jewish Federation offered Project Keshet generous assistance with air fares, assuring that families with limited funds could take part.

Out of 15 Denver families who signed up for the pilot run, nine were picked to take part. They underwent an intensive and detailed orientation including courses in Hebrew, in Israeli geography, topography and politics. Preparation ended with a series of talks on "culture shock."

Although the Nathans had been here many times before, they decided to participate in the programme. This summer they were based in Rakefet, a tiny settlement in the Gush Segev area. While their daughter played with the other children in the programme — put in a full day's work painting shutters, working in the fields, gardening, and helping out in schools and libraries.

Since each family was provided with separate living facilities, they had the opportunity to learn how and which food and supplies to buy, to cook their own meals and clean their own units. They also experienced first-hand the transportation and telephone difficulties with which Israelis in many areas are so familiar.

Transition from a large city like Denver to life in a small, isolated settlement demanded a lot of adjustment. By the time the Nathan's stay was over, however, they felt they had been very successful in forming personal relationships with Israelis.

"This was the first time we really 'felt' the country," said Karen Nathan.

"Constant contact with people in a small community and the fact that we shared their lives helped us to realize how similar Israelis and American Jews really are." She also felt that they had successfully broken down some of the stereotypes of American Jews. "They imagined that we wouldn't want to do the jobs offered to us and that the accommodations wouldn't be 'good enough' for Americans."

Peggy Sunshine, a school teacher, came on Project Keshet with her 12-year-old daughter Jessica. She had learned about the project from people in the Jewish study group she attends, and thought it would be an interesting way for her and her daughter to make their first trip here.

When they arrived at Ben-Gurion airport their hosts from Kedumim were waiting to take them to their new home. At the entrance to their tiny living unit they found a big "welcome" sign: flowers, fruit and coffee were inside.

"There is a world of difference between making a short visit to an Israeli home, where you are left with whatever impression your hosts wish to convey, and the kind of experience we had," commented Sunshine.

"When you spend three concentrated weeks in a small community, working daily with the same people and talking with them constantly, you become sensitized to the Israeli style of interaction."

While she worked in the settlement's small museum and library, Sunshine and members of Kedumim began planning an ongoing project: she or someone else from Denver will be coming back with educational materials that will be part of a new branch in the library.

Now that the Barneas have come back to Israel and the Nathans and the other families have returned to Denver, there is a representative of Keshet in each country. Plans are being made for next year's experience.

BACKGROUND/Pinhas Landau

Liquidity deficits cause concern

The liquidity deficit of the banking system has grown to major proportions recently, and the apparent permanence of large deficits as a feature in the system has the banks seriously concerned.

In the second half of August the deficit has swelled to a "gross" level in excess of IS100 billion, according to some sources. Others estimate it as being closer to IS70b., but even this figure is disturbing. The extent of the deficit and the failure of the banks' measures to reduce it pose a growing threat to the economy as a whole.

A "liquidity deficit" has nothing to do with having cash available to meet clients' demands. Rather, the deficit is the result of an administrative mechanism run by the Bank of Israel as part of its policy of monetary restraint.

To achieve monetary restraint, the central bank requires the commercial banks to deposit with it large proportions of the money they take from clients, and not to advance the money as loans and thereby increase the amount of money in the economy. This policy has resulted in an administrative patchwork, with each different sort of deposit having different liquidity requirements from the Bank of Israel.

For example, 45 per cent of money in current accounts must be redeposited at the Bank of Israel, but only 10-20 per cent of *tapas* and *pakam* deposits. Money in *pakam* accounts—dollar-linked current accounts—carries a 100 per cent liquidity requirement, i.e. the banks have no benefit from the money at all.

In the context of current-account money, the 45 per cent liquidity requirement is split into several steps. The first step is from 0-13 per cent, and on this the banks receive no interest. The money in the 13-45 per cent bracket receives 16.5 per cent monthly interest (compared to 20-25 per cent that could be earned on loans), and the last step, (45 per cent and above in the event of a bank having surplus funds with the Bank of Israel), receives 17 per cent.

The system is based on the ratio between loans and deposits. If there is a large demand for loans, or a sharp fall in deposits, then the amount the banks have with the Bank of Israel becomes insufficient to meet the liquidity requirement and they have to "top up" their account, or stand overdrawn and pay heavy fines. These fines were one of the main causes of the heavy operating losses the banks suffered in 1983.

To prevent this eventuality, the Bank of Israel advances the commercial banks special "monetary loans" which they redeposit to cover their liquidity shortfall. This is ex-

pensive, but much less so than paying fines. The more money the banks take under this system, the higher the rate of interest they pay. Thus the "regular monetary loan" now costs 18 per cent, the "special loans" cost 19.5 per cent, and the "loan to an individual bank," take only when the first two have been fully used, comes in two stages, costing 22 and 24 per cent monthly, respectively.

The rates charged by the Bank of Israel on these loans dictate the rates of interest throughout the economy. Given that the rate of inflation has been in the 13-15 per cent range for the last several months, it can be seen that these are very high. This is a deliberate policy to make money expensive, and thereby ration it. However, it seems to have had no significant impact on the demand for loans.

The banks have attempted to match the buoyant demand for credit by attracting fresh funds into short-term shekel deposit accounts. They have steadily raised interest rates paid on *tapas* and *pakam* deposits, so that last week "jumbo" deposits (of IS5-10b. or more from large institutions and companies) could receive as much as 24 per cent monthly for deposits of more than a week.

But this has been to no avail. "The same money runs from bank to bank seeking the highest return at a given time, but there is no increase in the total," said one banker last week. The deficits have therefore continued to swell as the deposit/loan ratio remains out of balance, despite the fact that both the return on deposits and the cost of loans have increased substantially.

During June and July, when the deficits became acute for the first time this year, it was hoped that the phenomenon would prove temporary. It seemed to be caused primarily by the run on the shekel and the urge to buy dollars. Hence the strategy of offering very high returns on shekel

deposits as a counter-attraction.

However, as August draws to a close, the scale of the deficits is worse than ever, and this despite the dying down of the dollar panic. It seems that the reduction in the amount of money the government is pumping into the economy is having an effect of its own, making money even scarcer and further increasing the demand for funds.

At the astronomical levels real interest rates have now reached (well over 100 per cent annually) it is becoming very difficult for companies to survive. Says Ilan Barzel, joint managing-director of the Euroteam consultancy firm: "Many concerns, even with inflation at 400-500 per cent, cannot justify paying interest at these rates, and they must lose money as a result. However, the overdraft facilities on which these rates are levied are marginal to most older firms. They have long-term loans at Libor +2-3 per cent, they benefit from subsidized loans and directed loans from the government, and they have their own capital, all of which are much cheaper than the cost of regular bank credit. On that basis they can survive."

The banks also have a more direct problem resulting from levels of interest rates. Unlinked collateral—such as post-dated cheques—become difficult to value. After discounting, and then deducting the market rate of interest, a cheque for a month's time may be worth only half its face value.

The Bank of Israel raised the rate of interest, which is the cost of money, as the mechanism to choke off the demand for money, primarily as a temporary expedient during the elections, in the absence of any other policy alternative. However, as part of the governmental deadlock, it is stuck with maintaining its system, despite the mounting damage it causes and the dissatisfaction of almost all sectors of the economy with it, until a complementary fiscal and budgetary policy emerges.

Elscent's quarterly sales up nearly \$10 million

Elscent has reported that in the quarter ending June 30, 1984, it had sales of \$40.5 million, as compared with \$30.7m. in the comparable period last year.

The company reported a net income of \$263,000 as compared with \$4.8m. a year ago. In the first quarter of 1984, the last of Elscint's previous financial year, the company lost over \$3m. on sales of \$31.135m.

so that the most recent quarter represents a sharp improvement.

Meanwhile, Nathan Ron (Frohlich) has been appointed director of investor relations at Elscint.

Ron has just received confirmation that the Elscint shares which are presently trading on the American over-the-counter market will trade from September 10 on the New York Stock Exchange.



"Johnny Walker" arrives here via El Al last week as part of a public relations campaign sponsored by the importers of the Scotch whisky with the same name. (Israel Sun)

Fish breeders attack plans to import 'inferior mullet'

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Fishbreeders Union plans to seek a High Court injunction against the government's decision to permit the import of grey mullet (*bur*) even though they supply all local demand for the fish.

Union secretary Amnon Levin said on Friday that a public campaign against the planned import of 100 tons of the fish from the U.S. failed.

The union was informed that Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupp personally recommended importing 100 tons of the fish, and the Industry and Trade Ministry, which issues the licences, decided "to act in line with the minister's recommendation."

The Agriculture Ministry and its fisheries department is nominally in charge of protecting local fisheries by blocking imports of fish produced in the country.

Levin noted that demand for grey mullet is very limited, 10 to 15 tons

weekly, and importing the fish would do great harm to local breeders. They especially fear that the 100 tons will eventually "turn into 200 and 300," as many importers would each want to bring in at least one 18-ton container.

He said that besides causing direct competition, the imported fish will give local mullet "a bad name," because the imported fish is of inferior quality and therefore cheaper, making it so attractive to importers.

The public will tend to shun all mullet once it tries the poorer quality fish, he feared.

COOPERATION. — Libya and East Germany have signed a draft agreement calling for increased technical, economic and scientific cooperation, the official Libyan news agency Jana reported last week.

Bank of Israel exchange rates

August 24, 1984	IS
U.S. dollar	317.81
British sterling	416.33
German mark	110.75
French franc	36.057
Dutch guilder	98.171
Swiss franc	133.17
Swedish krona	38.283
Norwegian krone	38.441
Danish krone	30.383
Finnish mark	52.618
Canadian dollar	244.76
Australian dollar	272.20
South African rand	204.18
Belgian franc (10)	54.847
Austrian schilling (10)	157.66
Italian lire (1000)	178.77
Japanese yen (100)	132.01
Irish pound	341.01
Spanish peseta (100)	193.29
Jordanian dinar	816.77
Lebanese lira	49.270
Egyptian pound	262.19

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P E L U T L
E N D U R E P O R T E R

Quick Solution
Across: 1, Forged; 4, Calmed; 7, Ten Commandments; 8, Boats; 11, Brighter; 12, Register; 13, Spores; 15, Dasher; 16, Supper; 20, Contests; 21, Draper; 22, League of Nations; 24, Disaster; 25, Yodels.
Down: 1, Catch; 2, Ringing; 3, Damage; 4, Cuddles; 5, Monday; 6, Dancer; 8, Answer; 10, Tunes; 12, Riddled; 14, Piper; 15, Sunday; 17, Sunbeam; 18, Sheet; 19, Explorer; 21, Diary; 22, Roses.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW

Market peaks early, sinks at week's end

By PINHAS LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

It was a trading week that started very positively and then faded out. The rises in the share market on Sunday and Monday were a continuation of the upward move that began the week before, but as the week progressed the market turned flat and listless again.

There was a certain amount of profit-taking, but the sellers never achieved a clear advantage over the buyers. Rather one got the impression that both sides became bored and simply went home.

The volume also withered, shrinking to only IS319 million on Thursday, or back on the \$1 million level. Clearly the direction of the market is unconnected with the level of turnover on any given day, but equally certainly, the market cannot sustain a major move in either direction for long without there being a growth in interest from the current almost non-existent level.

The failure of the market to draw in more investment funds after several days of rises was the likely cause of the change of direction, but the optimists' disappointment may be tempered by the fact that this change was from up to sideways, rather than down.

The market proved strangely immune to other, external developments during the week. Neither the political maneuverings, which might be thought to lead to a break in the party logjam, nor the leaking and discussion of various elements in possible packages of measures to begin putting the economy back on the right path, had any apparent impact on prices or participants in the market. The atmosphere of

apathy seems to be more embracing as time goes on. Indeed, some might term the current mood one of resignation.

The bond market was also very subdued on the whole. Prices in this market are failing to keep pace with inflation and, as in the share market, there is no precautionary activity, such as buying index-linked bonds to take advantage of the expected subsidy slashes and consequent price hikes on basic commodities.

Quotest of all the financial markets is the foreign currency sector. While the official representative rate crawls steadily ahead, the black market price of the dollar has been remarkably steady, in the 345-350 area. Here again, there is no discernible reaction to political developments or to economic plans or even news.

It seems that there is a significant supply of dollars hanging over the market, the reasons for which are themselves a matter for speculation. One certain factor is the end of the foreign travel season for the bulk of the population. This clearly reduced the demand for cash dollars which people want, over and above their \$2,000 allowance. Furthermore, many returning travellers, as well as tourists here, are selling dollars on the market, rather than in the banking system, and this serves to push the price down.

Overall, the stock exchange may be said to be in limbo, pending the resolution of the political impasse. However, if the finance minister were to actually go ahead with his plans and single-handedly initiate various measures—something which the market obviously regards as unrealistic—then there would have to be a reaction of some sort.

British 'giants' likely to fly 9,000 to Eilat this winter

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Eilat can expect an increase of more than 50 per cent in the number of Britons coming for their winter holidays this season. Last winter, 5,500 tourists exchanged the cold of a British winter for a week or two of Eilat's sunshine. This year the figure is expected to be around 9,000.

Likely, the increase is a result of Thomson Holidays, by far the largest British tour operator, including Eilat in its winter brochure. Three million copies of the brochure are distributed to almost 6,000 travel agents throughout Britain. Eilat is the only new destination in the Thomson brochure and the first six pages are devoted to it.

A spokesman for Thomson told *The Jerusalem Post* that even at this early stage in the campaign, its winter holidays to Eilat are selling well. The Christmas period is already full and several departure dates in January are nearly full.

"It's above average for our winter sun programme," Thomson winter programme manager Philippa Harris said.

Thomson tried the Israel winter resort a few years ago without great success. "Eilat was not terribly well known in Britain then," Harris explained. "But now, as a result of advertising by the Israeli Tourism Ministry and others, people are more aware of it. I see Eilat as an alternative to the Canary Islands, which have been selling well as a winter resort in the past few years. Like the Canaries, Eilat can offer guaranteed winter sunshine, which is what our customers want."

Although it is the biggest and most important, Thomson is not the only major tour operator selling Eilat this

winter. Others include Wings, Ellerman and OSL. Aharon Dishon, director of Israel's tourist office in London for the past three years, regards the involvement of these "giants" as a major breakthrough.

Dishon said that it took two years of patient and frequent negotiations to get Thomson to try Israel again. And having finally succeeded, he feared at one stage that all the hard work might be undone. "This new regulations imposed by Israel on charter companies, preventing them from filling their planes with Israeli passengers, led to two British charter companies cancelling their Eilat winter plans and to others considering similar action."

Dishon is hopeful that confidence can be restored and that even though there will be fewer direct flights to Eilat this winter (about 12 compared with 17 last season), the market will in fact be stronger. One serious consequence of the reduction in the number of seats available, however, will be an increase in price (of about 10 per cent).

As for British tourism to Israel in general, the first three months of this year were well down on the same period in 1983, but business has picked up steadily since then and it is confidently expected that last year's total of 124,000, which made the UK Israel's second largest European market, will at least be equalled.

LONDON BANK RATES

August 24, 1984	prev.	close
Bank base rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Call money	12	12
91 day treasury	10 1/4	10 1/4
3-months Interbank	10 1/8	11

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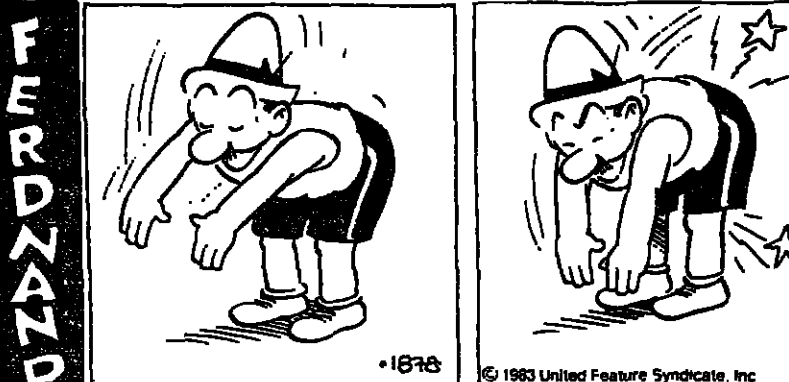
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COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	BANKNOTES
		PURCHASE SALE	PURCHASE SALE

U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	315.8296	319.7704	313.0300	324.1600
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	414.0226	419.2190	410.3800	424.9700
GERMANY	MARK	1	110.0451	111.4183	109.0600	112.9300
FRANCE	FRANC	1	35.8286	36.2757	34.2600	36.7700
HOLLAND	GULDEN	1	97.5384	98.7553	96.6700	100.1100
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	132.3123	133.9633	131.1500	135.8000
SWEDEN	KRONA	1	38.0059	38.4802	37.1000	39.0100
NORWAY	KRONE	1	38.1897	38.6663	37.3500	39.2000
DENMARK	KRONE	1	30.1940	30.7500	29.5300	30.9900
FINLAND	MARK	1	52.2723	53.9246	51.1300	53.6500
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	243.1328	246.1666	239.0400	249.5500
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1	270.6337	274.0106	258.5700	280.2700
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	202.6107	205.1388	170.6900	216.4900
BELGIUM	FRANC	10	54.5003	55.1804		
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	10	156.6770	158.8320	153.2800	160.8100
ITALY	LIRE	1000	177.5320	179.7473	168.0400	182.2300
JAPAN	YEN	1000	131.2674	132.9054	130.1000	134.7300

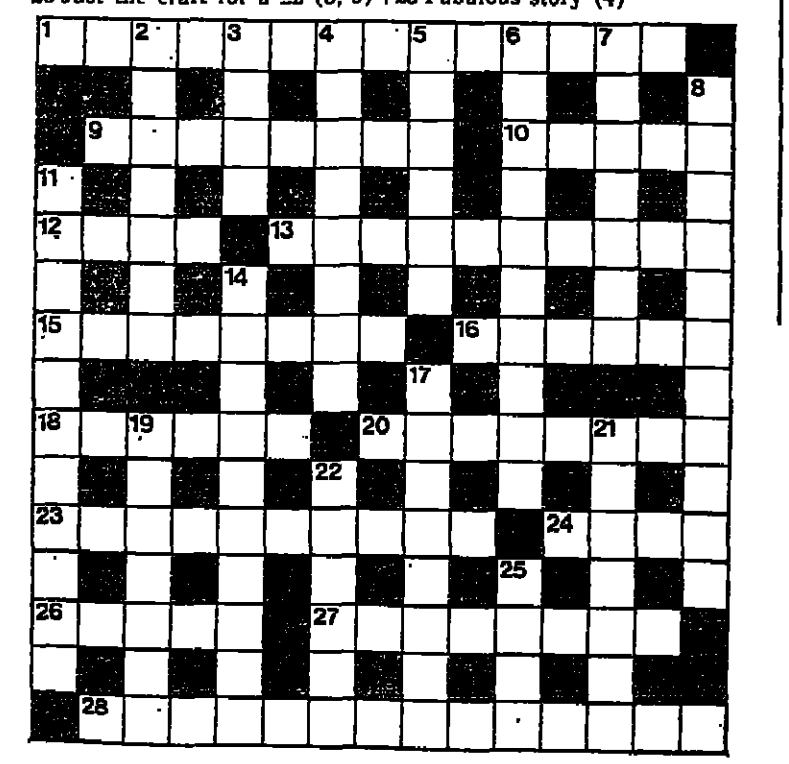
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ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Stepping stone that lets one down, possible (9, 5)
 - Sailors in the drink (8)
 - Fearful bird? (5)
 - Round-backed beast? Certainly (4)
 - Sluggishness indeed! Apply to Ivy about it (10)
 - Have a mental lapse and do wrong in a temper (8)
 - Threaten a little devil at the finish (6)
 - South African flower and princely family of the Netherlands (6)
 - Is a right mess in the backyard (8)
 - Direct opposite of a scholarly exercise? (10)
 - Native giving a false start to 15 (4)
 - Referred to in a form of edict (5)
 - The workers Mary and Enid marry (8)
 - Just the craft for a 22 (5, 9)
- DOWN**
- Taken by some suspecting an injury (7)
 - Liveliness of the Brazilian capital and its chief port (4)
 - Sing at Eton in a monotonous way (8)
 - Country, note, about to gather in the Common Market (6)
 - Pigs-will for dinner? (6, 4)
 - Cup of tea left on ice (7)
 - What the gifted musical con-tortionist did? (6, 2, 3)
 - Relish that comes out at a meal (6, 5)
 - Clever notion of a great re- former? (6, 4)
 - Seeing the note is on key is the least one can do (8)
 - It's a cat of unstable tendency (7)
 - Verse our dean composed (7)
 - One of long experience in the main (3-3)
 - Fabulous story (4)



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- ACROSS**
- Remits (anag.)
 - Opportunity
 - Petty
 - Unfastened
 - Pin down
 - Religious house
 - Indian dish
 - Concoct
 - Dignified
 - Breed of dog
 - Mourn
 - Plan
 - Czech composer
 - Pain reliever
 - Shade of brown
 - Haven
 - Harass
 - Prevent
 - Complicated
 - Cooked dessert
 - Coach
 - Bestowed
 - Fruit
 - Spacious
 - Prop

Sports

Sri Lankans pound England's bowlers

LONDON (AP) — Sri Lanka made a phenomenal debut in their first Test appearance in England, compiling a massive 491 for seven wickets at Lord's before they declared. England dropped several catches.

England in reply were 139 for 2 (Board 69 not out) at the close of play yesterday, and were playing very tedious cricket in the hope of drawing the match.

Opener Sidath Wettimuny made 190 in 370 minutes, skipper Duleep Mendis 111 and Arjuna Ranatunga 84.

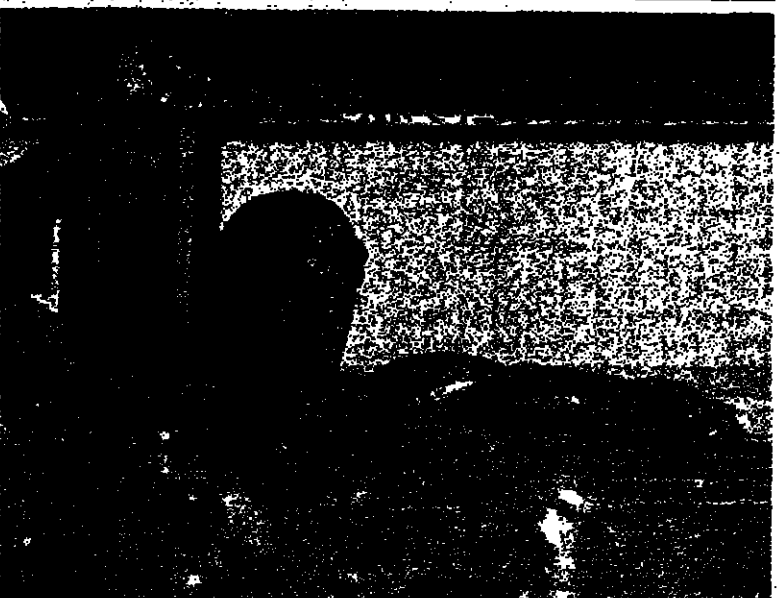
Wettimuny has become the toast

of Colombo, after having mixed fortunes throughout last year. Before leaving on the current tour, he told his mother, "Don't worry, Ma, I'll get a century this time." His mother told the Associated Press in Colombo, "I felt he would do something this time."

Two of his brothers have also won national honours in the game.

Sri Lanka 491 for seven, England 139 for 2. In the county championship, the leaders, Essex were whipped by 10 wickets by Kent. Australian pacer Ian Terry Alderman had match figures of 10 for 46.

Times 90 and 118. Next 201 and 8 for 6.



WINNER Vladimir Salnikov

Friendship' swimming

MOSCOW (AP) — The swimming competition at the "Friendship 84" Games closed here yesterday with Soviet superstar Vladimir Salnikov beating a Los Angeles gold medal winning time.

The other four races produced times that would only have won silver medals at the Summer Olympics.

Salnikov won his specialty, the 1,500-metre freestyle, in which he has not been beaten in an Olympic-sized pool since 1977. But his time of 15 minutes, 03.51 seconds was somewhat of an anti-climax, as experts and the stanchily pro-Soviet crowd at the nearly filled 8,200 seat Olympic pool expected a world record.

The Soviet veteran, a triple gold medalist at the Moscow Olympics in 1980 and the world record holder in the 400-metre and 1,500 metre freestyle events, was within record time on the first 800 metres. But then he faded between 800 and 1,100 metres to finish more than ten seconds outside his best of 14:54.76.

In the men's 4 x 100 metre relay, the Soviet team were clearly outside the world record time of 3:39.30 that

won an American quartet the Los Angeles gold, as their time was 3:42.15.

The women's 200-metre backstroke went to Katrin Zimmermann of East Germany in 2:12.56, a time also not good enough for a win at Los Angeles.

Performances worse than Los Angeles gold medal times also were turned in by Jens-Peter Berndt of East Germany, who won the men's 200-metre individual medley in 2:02.51, and by Ines Geissler, also of East Germany, who won the women's 200-metre butterfly in 2:09.96.

Three victories on the last day of swimming gave the East Germans the edge with 16 wins against the Soviet Union's 13.

Five world records were broken at Moscow and 19 swimmers stayed within times won gold at Los Angeles.

In Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, Olga Mostepanova scored three perfect 10s in gymnastics optional to lead the Soviet women to an overwhelming victory in the team event at the "Spartakiad."

No substitute for Olympics

MOSCOW (AP) — The Friendship 84 competition in Moscow, billed as a world-class sports extravaganza to make up for a lost chance of an Olympic medal, is not without disappointment, even for those who reap records and stand in the spotlight.

The Moscow games gave their moments of glory but leave room for reflection about what the Los Angeles Summer Olympics could have been for those who did not go there.

Several East Bloc athletes have posted results better than those that reaped medals in Los Angeles, particularly in field and swimming events, although the track results were disappointing.

None of the event-winning athletes approached by the Associated Press would talk about the Soviet-led boycott of the Olympics.

Triple swimming world record holder Kristin Otto of East Germany just shrugged her shoulders and walked hurriedly away when asked her thoughts about the boycott.

Her compatriot, Jens-Peter Berndt, who set a European record in the men's 400-metre individual medley, said merely that every race was different and would not elaborate.

Soviet world record hammer-thrower Yuri Sedykh went a little further and said he was "Very sorry, but I cannot change the situation."

But the Soviets did not go to the summer games.

The athletes are said to be frustrated at missing the glory at the Los Angeles Olympics.

"They may not tell you in public, but I can assure you that they are desperately disappointed. They would have preferred to be at Los Angeles," said Jan Hagelbrand, a member of the four-man Swedish delegation, one of the few Western

European teams at the Games. "I have spoken to three East Bloc field athletes, two of whom won medals here, and they told me they would have preferred to be at Los Angeles."

All women's rowing heats at the Games were cancelled when not enough teams showed up, while the men's event began in total confusion.

Shlomo ousted

MASON, Ohio (AP) — Israel's Shlomo Glickstein bowed out of the \$375,000 Association of Professional athletes tournament here in the third round, when he was defeated 6-3, 6-2 by Anders Jarryd of Sweden in the third round. Three other Swedes — Mats Wilander, Stefan Edberg and Joakim Nystrom — are also through the third round.

Other winners are Dan Cassidy, Paul McNamee, Jimmy Connors and John Sadri.

Glickstein, playing with Lloyd Bourne, was beaten in the second round of the doubles by Richard Lewis and David Mustard 7-6, 6-2.

The American Open starts on Tuesday. John McEnroe plays his opening match against Colin Dowdell. Jimmy Connors, the defending champion, is seeded No. 3, behind Ivan Lendl, whom he defeated last year.

Shlomo Glickstein has been drawn to play against Anders Gomez, of Ecuador, the fifth seed, in the opening round of the American Open. Lendl plays Brian Teacher and Jimmy Connors, Matt Michel.

In quarter-final action in Mason, Connors beat Edberg, Jarryd beat Mustard and Nystrom beat Sadri.

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yaron Kenan

Liverpool, United toil as English season opens

Post Sports Staff, and Agencies

LONDON — Liverpool suffered a major psychological setback when they struggled to glean a 3-3 draw with Norwich in their opening match of the English soccer season, as they began their drive yesterday for a fourth consecutive title. But their most formidable rivals, Manchester United, also had to settle for a draw, Watford equalizing 1-1 only 35 seconds from time.

The league champions appeared to be riddled with self-doubt, and floundered in very pedestrian and uncharacteristic style. They were obviously missing the midfield flair of former skipper Graeme Souness, now seeking his fortune in Italy with Sampdoria, and the goal-scoring genius of Ian Rush, who may be sidelined for 10 weeks as the result of a knee injury.

Manchester United, with newcomers Gordon Strachan of Scotland and Danish international Jesper Olsen in their line-up, got the lead in the first half through a Strachan penalty, after he had been brought down in the box. Thereafter, United made the tactical error of allowing Watford to have the ball, while Manchester relied on sitting on their lead. This drew approach nearly paid off, but, just before the final whistle, Nigel Callaghan pounced on a rebound in the crowded area to get a well-deserved equalizer.

In the Liverpool-Norwich match, there were three penalties in an action-packed game. Jan Molby, Liverpool's Danish international, set up the first goal after only three minutes. Molby's centre from the right wing was headed into his own

net by Norwich defender Steve Bruce.

Kenny Dalglish fired Liverpool further ahead with a beauty, but Norwich fought back to draw, and even missed one of the penalties.

Tottenham, winner of the UEFA Cup, hammered the English cupholders Everton 4-1 at Goodison Park.

Adrian Heath put Everton ahead with a penalty but Tottenham roared back with goals from Mark Falco, and new signing Clive Allen (2) and John Chiodzie.

Two more London teams, Arsenal and Chelsea, drew 1-1 in a match played in the morning to avoid the risk of crowd trouble.

England international Paul Mariner headed Arsenal in front in the first half but three minutes later Kerry Dixon equalized for Chelsea, which was promoted to Division One after spending five seasons in Division Two.

The two other promoted teams, Sheffield Wednesday and Newcastle United, had impressive victories.

Newcastle, now without former England international and Hamburg star Kevin Keegan, won 4-2 at Leicester City. Sheffield Wednesday gained a 3-1 home victory over another of the championship favourites, Nottingham Forest, who won the European Champions' Cup in 1979 and 1980.

Queens Park Rangers had a comfortable win over West Bromwich Albion after Simon Stainrod scored twice in the first nine minutes. Rangers went on to win 3-1.

Aston Villa, winners of the European Champions' Cup in 1982, struggled to beat Coventry City 1-0 at

The transfer market

By PAUL KOHN

Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV — League soccer clubs have come out of their summer hibernation as players and teams get into shape for the new season that kicks off in mid-September. Several Israeli teams are in training camps in Britain, Holland and Germany. Meanwhile, locally, the transfer market has moved into a higher gear, some top players having already signed for new clubs.

Betar Jerusalem, who are training in England, have signed Shlomo Shirazi, the powerfully built but highly mobile Maccabi Netanya defender and Moshe Zeitoun, the Hapoel Lod striker. Betar are also keen to sign Avi Haviv, the national team goalkeeper, who wants to leave relegated Hapoel Yehud. If Haviv signs for Betar he will replace Shlomo Mizrahi, who trained last week with Betar Tel Aviv.

Hapoel Tel Aviv, now managed by Mordechai Spiegel, are also in the U.K., where they lost 3-0 to Crystal Palace in a training match.

They also have their eyes on goalkeeper Haviv, and have already signed experienced defender Gaby Lasri to replace Gad Machness.

Gad's twin brother Oded Machness is reportedly unhappy with Maccabi Netanya, and newly promoted Hapoel Haifa have put out feelers for this top striker.

Maccabi Tel Aviv, the club aiming to make a bigger impact in the coming league season, have been extremely active on the market. From Maccabi Petah Tikva they have bought the highly promising goalkeeper Bonnie Ginzburg and midfielder Rafi Cohen. Shlomo Kirat has come from Betar Jerusalem to strengthen the defence.

Tel Aviv goalkeeper Moshe Marcus was swapped for Ginzburg and will hold the fort for Maccabi Petah Tikva, who have acquired the services also of Shafik el Huziel, a Beduin who played for Maccabi Shfar Am.

Maccabi Haifa, the reigning champions, have so far made no move on the market. The team is currently in Germany.



SCORER — Gordon Strachan

Villa Park, and West Ham had a disappointing goalless home draw with Ipswich.

Southampton, who finished second to Liverpool in the First Division last season, surprisingly lost 3-1 at Sunderland. Luton beat Stoke City 2-0 in the other First Division match.

In the Second Division, Oxford, promoted from the third, won 3-0 at Huddersfield.

English League

Division 1

Aston Villa 1, Coventry 0
Everton 1, Tottenham 4
Leicester City 2, Newcastle 4
Luton 2, Stoke 0
Manchester U. 1, Watford 1
Norwich 3, Liverpool 3
QPR 3, WBA 1
Sheffield 3, Notts Forest 1
Sunderland 3, Southampton 1
West Ham 0, Ipswich Town 0

Division Two

Cardiff 0, Charlton 3
Carlisle 0, Brighton 3
Crystal Palace 1, Blackburn 1
Fulham 1, Shrewsbury 2
Grimsby 1, Barnsley 0
Huddersfield 0, Oxford 3
Notts County 1, Leeds 2
Oxford 0, Birmingham 1
Preston 1, Middlesbrough 0
Wimbledon 2, Manchester C. 2
Wolves 2, Sheffield 2

TRANSFERRED — Shlomo Kirat (Israel)



TRANSFERRED — Shlomo Kirat (Israel)

Shimshon Tel Aviv will be missing virtually all its attackers of last season, as Gideon Dami will play in the U.S. and Meir Ben Shitrit and Ronen Rockman are also listed for transfer. So far only Adir Shamir on Bnei Yehuda looks a likely replacement.

Benny Tabak, Maccabi Tel Aviv's speedy striker, is another who will try his luck in American soccer.

Caesarea golf

CAESAREA. — The brothers Brian and Martin Cooper, and Zoro Kaufman, who respectively shot excellent rounds of 73, 74 and 74, together with Brian Fine, won Friday's Four Ball Betterball tournament with an 18 under par 55.

Saturday's Two Ball Betterball was won by junior champion Rahamin Assavad and Raymond Sachs with a 62 net.

On Tuesday, one of golf's first Jewish professionals, Sam Sharlow, of the U.S., now 81, will arrive in Israel for the first Sam Sharlow Annual Tournament. This event has been established to honour the man who has done so much for so many years for Israeli golf.

Botham wants rest

MANCHESTER (AP) — Ian Botham has pulled out of next winter's England cricket tour to India and Australia, it has been announced here.

Botham, one of the world's greatest all-rounders, has decided to take a break from the game after eight years of non-stop cricket. He informed the selectors of his decision shortly before the start of fourth Test against the West Indies here.

Botham, 28, said in a statement: "After eight years of concentrated cricket I feel I will benefit from the rest. A further factor is that during this period I have not been able to spend much time with my wife and family. This will give me the opportunity to be with them for a protracted period."

The news shocked the England camp and Peter May, chairman of the selectors, told reporters: "We shall obviously miss a player of Ian's quality and he will be difficult to replace. But we fully understand his reasons for wanting a break. It will probably do him a lot of good."

Dunking makes its debut

By DON GOULD

TEL AVIV. — One of the highlights of the visit here by the NBA teams, the Phoenix Suns and the New Jersey Nets to play against Maccabi Tel Aviv, Hapoel Tel Aviv and each other, will be a dunking contest at half-time on Thursday night.

Dunking, otherwise known as "stuffing the ball," involves jumping up in the air and putting the ball down into the basket from on top, instead of throwing from below. The player starts with the ball, has nobody marking him, jumps and dunks from any position he likes. Often he does twists and other fancy movements, rather like a ballet dancer.

There will be four participants, one each from the Suns, the Nets, Maccabi Tel Aviv and Hapoel Tel Aviv — the players representing the teams are respectively, Larry Nance, Larry "Baby Gorilla" Dawkins, Lee Johnson and Lavonne Mercer. Nance is the current dunking champion of the NBA — he beat Dr. J. (Julius Erving) for the title. The winner will get the "Voice of Peace" Cup, sponsored by Abie Nathan.



DUNKER — Darryl Dawkins

Another innovation that Israeli spectators will see for the first time is the application of the three-point play, the rule that gives a player an extra point when he shoots from outside the 30-foot line. It will be used this season in the Israeli league, after being in force successfully in the NBA for some years.

It is possible that Frank Brickowski, who played for Maccabi Tel Aviv last season, but whose contract was not renewed, will come with the Nets' contingent.

Unless there is some change in the arrangements, there will be no television or radio coverage of the matches at Yad Eliyahu, either on Tuesday or Thursday night.

The matches are co-sponsored by Hadashot Sport and the Tel Aviv municipality.

Bela Karolyi — the art of gymnastics from East to West

By NEIL OUGHTON

LOS ANGELES (Reuter). — Gymnastics coach Bela Karolyi booked his place in the Olympic hall of fame as delicate Rumanian Ecaterina Szabo climbed the medal rostrum to receive her fourth and final gold in the apparatus finals.

Not that the huge Rumanian defector will wish to be remembered for his part in steering Szabo to Olympic stardom. Instead he would rather go down in history as the man who launched a new gymnastics trend by guiding the powerful Mary Lou Retton through three days of competition to collect the United States' first ever women's individual overall title.

The bear-like Karolyi turned his back on Szabo and the Rumanian national team when he left his native Transylvania to defect to the U.S. in April 1981. And the man who had given the world mesmerising Rumanian "butterfly" Nadia Comaneci set about leading Retton to Olympic gold almost immediately.

On Friday she fulfilled his ambition, snatching the title from Szabo after recording a perfect 10 score on the vault.

Karolyi's influence on the elegant, 17-year-old Szabo remains strong. He worked with her from the age of five until his defection and must take some credit for the individual beam, floor and vault golds she swept this week.

But Retton's succession to the overall crown finally ushered in the break in tradition Karolyi had sought since Comaneci brought the sport to life with the first perfect 10 at the Montreal Games eight years ago. She is heavy and muscular, and he makes no attempt to hide the passion he feels for his new creation.

"The butterflies' time is over," he declared after Retton's sensational win. "Now we've got to have powerful athletes who can perform the most physically fantastic exercises."

He described Retton as his "little dozer," bulldozing her way towards her gold with a raging intensity. And like her, his single-minded enthusiasm for the sport knows no bounds.

Absorbed in Retton's overall success, he totally forgot his hotel reservation had expired and was forced to spend the night in his car.

"We have broken certain tradi-

tions," Karolyi said. "The criteria is now higher and the routines more aggressive and competitive."

The controversy that erupted over judging at the gymnastics competition has plagued other international competition. Karolyi places the blame on the Europeans, particularly the Communist bloc nations that have dominated the sport. "Traditionally, the Americans have been considered incapable of high achievement," Karolyi said. "The judging has always gone against the Western countries."

"Now tradition has been broken," he said. "We have finally gotten what we deserve."

Karolyi is also confident the surge of enthusiasm for gymnastics in the U.S. will last long after the end of the Games in Los Angeles. "The win by the American men in team event will have a very positive effect generally in this country," he said.

Karolyi admits the scoring system in the sport is in urgent need of review. Fifty-one maximum scores of 10 were awarded in eight days of competition here — 18 in the women's competition and 33 in the men's. Karolyi argues the high scoring reflects higher levels of excellence rather than slacker marking. Only five maximum marks were awarded to men in Moscow four years ago and prior to these Games only 11 gymnasts had ever recorded a perfect mark in Olympic competition. Now that total stands at 28.

"They have to find a way of distinguishing between the average performances, the good and the excellent," he says.

Little League

Jerusalem Post Staff

In the final game of the 1984 Little League Softball Championship (ages 10 to 13), Hapoel Galon beat Hapoel Kfar Saba 21-8 at Kfar Saba. The boys from the kibbutz took a strong lead in the very first inning and never looked back, keeping the lead throughout.

The league resumes in October. Any teams interested in participating should contact Martin at Kibbutz Galon, phone 051-49641, preferably in the evenings.

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Going too fast

GIDEON PATT is in a hurry to complete the negotiation of a free trade area with the U.S. He would like to do so before relinquishing his cabinet post under a new government. He may be going too fast.

Knesset members feel he is riding roughshod over the legislature. The recent visit of Mr. Sam Gibbons, together with members of the Trade Sub-Committee, which he heads in the U.S. House of Representatives, underlines the predominance of Congress in the formulation of America's foreign-trade policy.

Should the determination of Israel's foreign-trade arrangements be left to government officials? Parliamentarian Dan Tichon proposes that the Knesset Finance Committee set up a sub-committee to supervise the negotiations and take a stand on the issues at stake.

The issues at stake are fateful — the Manufacturers Association has awakened belatedly to the dangers that may be facing them. They have at this late stage submitted a 10-point memorandum marking out the red lines that in their view should not be crossed.

Predictably they want continued protection through an extended period of grace for sensitive branches, and do not shrink from demanding that the Americans refrain from extending the same protection to branches in the U.S. — textiles, clothing, processed food — that are sensitive there.

The Israelis feel particular concern at the pressure from U.S. negotiators to eliminate gradually the subsidization of exports, which means putting an end, in the course of time, to the supply of cheap loans (and in the case of certain types of investment, government grants).

But the extra protection for particular categories that the Manufacturers Association is requesting amounts to a demand for an additional subsidy, and to the weakest sectors of the economy at that.

They admit, and their memorandum makes no bones about it, that industry in this country divides into two approximately equal halves: the export sector which is competitive, and the sector that feeds the domestic market which is often not. The former needs no protection, it is built to hold its own in world markets and does so successfully.

Ought the latter to be granted a special dispensation? Account must be taken of the fact that a business recession is imminent, once a new cabinet starts slashing government expenditures. Export industries will be immune, but the rest are going to be seriously affected.

On the other hand, if the Americans grant a longer period of grace for certain local-market Israeli industries, they will expect a *quid pro quo*, protecting their own vulnerable industries and handicapping Israel's exports; so that we may be losing more than we gain.

A better solution would be, when the age of zero-tariffs begins five years from now (for trade both with the Common Market and hopefully with the U.S.), to fix a devalued exchange-rate which would favour exports and simultaneously put up the price of imports, to the benefit of the local factories.

This can be done if living standards are not allowed to surge beyond the level which the economy can support. A number of debtor countries have adopted drastic exchange-rate policies (Mexico, Brazil) at a heavy cost to the level of incomes. But their balance of payments has improved substantially, which promises easier times in the future.

POSTSCRIPTS

SCIENTISTS have found an "unprecedented" fossil site in Kenya containing thousands of ancient bone fragments, including those of creatures from whom apes and humans may have evolved.

The unusually abundant discovery resulted in recovering five rare partial skeletons of 18 million-year-old ape-like creatures, as well as fossils of a number of other extinct animals.

The joint U.S.-Kenyan group that discovered the new site last May and June also recovered additional fossils from a nearby area explored more than two decades ago by famed anthropologists Louis and Mary Leakey.

Drs. Alan Walker and Mark Teaford, respectively an anatomist and an anthropologist at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, and Richard Leakey, director of the national museums of Kenya, led the expedition. Leakey is the son of Louis Leakey, who died in 1972, and Mary Leakey.

Teaford said that the new sites are located on a rugged island called Rusinga, located in Lake Victoria about 200 metres from the mainland.

SOUTHFORK RANCH, home of the Ewing family in the Dallas television series, has been sold to a real-estate investor who says he plans to turn it into a major tourist attraction.

"We are going to turn it into a convention centre and a very exclusive place for weddings, honeymoons, weekend vacations and tourists," Terry Trippett said recently.

Trippett said he paid more than \$1 million for the ranch, but would not give a specific figure.

"If I told you, all my friends would think I'm crazy," he said. "I probably paid a little more than it's worth."

A LEBANESE professor has advanced a theory that the kingdom of David and Solomon was not in present-day Israel but in the Hejaz and Asir provinces of Saudi Arabia.

Kamal Salibi, 55-year-old professor of history at the American University of Beirut, puts forward the theory in his book *The Bible Came From Arabia*, which the West German Magazine *Der Spiegel* has contracted to publish.

A biblical scholar at the West German University of Munster, a member of a panel investigating Salibi's theory for *Der Spiegel*, described the book as "a typical work of Arab self-conceit." But linguists on the panel said the work was sound and should be published, Salibi said.

The professor says he stumbled on his theory in 1979 while searching for non-Arabic place names in the Arabian Peninsula.

"The evidence that the whole Bible land was there struck me in the face. Nearly all the biblical names were concentrated in an area approximately 600 kilometres long and 200 kilometres wide," he writes in his book.

The area in question lies between Mecca and the Saudi-Yemeni border. The Red Sea bounds it on the west and a mountain ridge of up to 3,100 metres identified by Salibi as the River Jordan, runs down the centre.

Jerusalem is the village of Al Sharim, and Sodom and Gomorrah can be visited today (as Samad and Ghamrah) in the lava flows near Jizan, Salibi says.

The professor denies having any axe to grind. He says he admires the Jewish people but has no time for Zionism.

"I don't subscribe to the philosophy that gave rise to the State of Israel. My objection isn't that they are in the wrong place. It's the injustices they inflict on the Arabs there."

ONE OF THE more interesting games in town is "religious pluralism." It is a recent import from the United States, where it is played with considerable satisfaction according to an elaborate set of rules. Here in Israel, the field of play is somewhat different so that the rules may have to be modified. This has not yet been done. Hence the confusion and the bitterness.

In the U.S., it is understood that Reform, Conservative and Orthodox rabbis enjoy full rabbinic authority in their own synagogues and communities, but not in the communities of the other denominations. Some Orthodox rabbis may be admired as scholars by their Reform or Conservative colleagues and vice versa, but are not accepted as "rabbinic authorities."

It is understood that each denomination will make every effort to propagate, strengthen and expand its version of Judaism and may compete for influence in the same synagogue or day school even at the expense of the other denomination. This is tolerated so long as the means used are "fair," not coercive and not insensitive to the overall interests of *Klal Yisrael*.

And Jewish "unity" continues to exist in the U.S., despite these religious differences. We respect each other as human beings; we continue to regard each other as fellow-Jews; we join together (*ad hoc* or in permanent organizations) to work on problems of common concern — Israel, Soviet Jewry, anti-Semitism and Jewish cultural survival.

When the Reform and Conservative rabbis adopted different procedures for marriage, divorce and conversion, they expected and respected the fact that Orthodox communities could not and would not accept their rulings, even as they had ceased to accept the Orthodox rulings. While Reform and Conservative Jews continued to be regarded as Jews because of the strong residual nature of the halachic concept of Jewish identity, the converts processed by Reform rabbis could not

be accepted as Jews because the procedure was not in accordance with Halacha and the Reform Judaism which they had been taught and into which they had been inducted is not the Judaism believed in and practised by the Orthodox. Reform rabbis realized this from the very beginning, but they did not always remember to inform their candidates for conversion that they would not be accepted as Jews wherever Orthodox norms were observed.

HOW ARE secular Jewish organizations or non-Jewish organizations to behave towards a fragmented Jewish community with three different views of Judaism? Obviously, these organizations have no need or desire to choose between them theologically. From their "neutral" perspective outside the religious framework, all three groups are equally "good" Jews.

Hence, when Federation or Israel Bonds or J.N.F. seek rabbinic involvement, they scrupulously invite equal representation from all three groups. However, in matters of religious practice, where the alternatives are mutually exclusive, practical reason dictates another course.

Here the more stringent ruling is adopted, inasmuch as the lesser is included in the greater. Banquets for the entire community will tend to be kosher (even glatt-kosher) since, the reasoning goes, Reform Jews may eat kosher, while Orthodox Jews may not eat non-kosher. (The cogency of this logic is evidenced by the fact that the Conservative movement has never developed a *kashrut* system in the U.S., as they are adequately served by the Orthodox.) The Orthodox *ketuba*, the Orthodox *get*, the Orthodox *teudat giyur* (certificate of conversion), although not really necessary in the view of the Reform, are nevertheless valid and acceptable. The reverse, however, is not true.

By SHUBERT SPERO

The asymmetry which urges the adoption of the more stringent criterion in interdenominational activities is considered fair and is generally accepted by all Jews of good will in the U.S. It should, however, be realized that it is the Orthodox view that is actually reflected in this practice. Hence, a Reform Jew who attends a Federation banquet and cannot indulge his penchant for shrimp (which according to his rabbi is permitted) could conceivably complain that not only has his gastronomic freedom been curtailed but that the authority of his rabbi has been repudiated! The fact is that the Federation, relating to a non-religious framework, has neither accepted nor rejected any "authority," but has merely adopted a practical policy that causes the least amount of damage.

HOW DO these rules apply in Israel? During the decades in which Reform Judaism was officially repudiating Zionism, Orthodox religious Zionists building on the basis of the *yishuv* gained important institutional and political ground in this country. This was, of course, legitimate. However, the Orthodox, by utilizing their political clout to introduce halachic standards in the public sector, seem to be violating the rules of the game as played in America. This has been due to a basic difference in perception.

Reform thinkers see Israel as a secular state (religion being a matter of individual conscience), while Orthodox Zionists view it as a religious entity which in its corporate character and behaviour ought to reflect Jewish religious values.

By working politically for halachic norms in this area, the Orthodox, in their view, are simply affirming the national character of the Jewish religion and transcending the principle of individual freedom of conscience. But aside from the political influ-

ence of the Orthodox, it seems quite appropriate on other grounds for the State of Israel to adopt Orthodox criteria in matters of marriage, divorce and conversion.

It is in accordance with the procedure practised in the U.S. and noted above that institutions standing outside the religious framework adopt the more stringent view.

The Law of Return does not and is not intended to discriminate against any particular group, or to disparage Reform and Conservative rabbis as such. The law simply requires conformity to the Halacha, whose principles were on public record long before there was a Reform or Conservative movement. If Conservative rabbis in particular can bring their procedures regarding marriage, divorce and conversion into conformity with the Halacha, these procedures ought to be acceptable.

It is appropriate that the newly revived Jewish State of Israel, which bases its right to the land upon its historic continuity with the Jewish people of the First and Second Commonwealths, should identify with the classic rabbinic categories of Judaism which have always affirmed Jewish nationhood and attachment to the land.

The experience of the last few years seems to indicate that the creative survival of the Jew, both in Israel and in America, lies in the direction of more content, deeper consciousness and cultural literacy. It will not do to adopt as the official definition of a Jew loose and changing norms whose ultimate logical extension is "A Jew is one who feels himself to be a Jew."

IT IS difficult to understand the fuss being made over the proposed amendment to the Law of Return by Orthodox Jews in favour of its passage as well as by the Reform and Conservative movements who oppose it.

Will the addition of the phrase "according to the Halacha" change very much? As the law reads now, the word "conversion" is not very specific. It must be interpreted. "Conversion" — how, by whom, to what? Yet, should the words "according to the Halacha" be added, it will still have to be interpreted: "Halacha" — according to whom? The Conservatives clearly believe their procedures to be according to Halacha, and even the Reformers are now attempting to argue that what they do is according to their Halacha, *nusach America*. What will have changed?

But what makes Reform claims of dismay over the proposed amendment most curious is the following: Long after the Law of Return was on the books, stipulating that a "Jew is one born of a Jewish mother or converted," Reform rabbis deliberately ruled that Jewish identity is also conferred by having a Jewish father (patrilineal descent). By doing this, the Reform rabbis put their rulings in direct conflict with the Law of Return as it presently reads.

Thus, should the president of a Reform temple, declared Jewish on the basis of patrilineal descent by his Reform rabbi in the U.S., come on aliyah, he would have to be denied entry on the basis of the Law of Return in its present form. Can Reform rabbis, therefore, really care about the Law of Return? WHAT IS urgently needed is a set of agreed rules by which to play "religious pluralism" here in Israel. Threatening to withhold support from Israel is against the rules. Conspiring to withhold space from Conservative Jews who wish to have their own synagogue is against the rules.

Jewish religious pluralism is here to stay until the advent of the Messiah — and I, for one, am not unhappy about that. Torah is at its creative best when competing in the market place of ideas.

The writer lectures in Jewish Thought at Bar Ilan University.

READERS' LETTERS

THE ROAD TO THEOCRACY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — In his letter of August 16, Rabbi Aryeh Carmel of Yeshivat Dvav Yerushalayim promises that if Israel becomes a Torah state, realism will prevail over fanaticism, we will live within our means, high purpose will take the place of politics, etc. A Utopia will come to pass, in which a Meir Kahane will not be able to function, because Kahane's "dangerous rantings" do not bear any relationship "to a sane and balanced view of Halacha."

There are several problems with this approach. The first is that it is not very convincing to shake off Kahane like a *mamzer* in the name of a "sane" Halacha — and who, pray, will determine what a "sane" Halacha is? The new MK is just as good at quoting sources as the next expert, and he is a Rabbi, not a "Rabbi": his authorization derives from a prestigious ultra-Orthodox yeshiva.

The problem with Halacha, just as with any historically conditioned religious authority, is that it can be interpreted in contradictory ways, and appropriate quotes can be used to prove the validity of Kahane's racist and totalitarian version no less than Rabbi Carmel's presumably peace-loving, humanistic and sane one.

The second difficulty is that Rabbi Carmel's Utopia is just as dangerous as any other religious or proto-religious Utopia. Such fervently-held beliefs, propagated with missionary zeal, must, in order to function, be based on a governmental system of total control. Whether you deal with Russian Bolshevism or Iranian Khomeinism, all religious or quasi-religious systems must be or must become totalitarian; they will ram the Utopia down your throat, especially when the society contains large groups whose preferences are different. A Torah state cannot be based on democracy, because once you declare that all questions of private and public behaviour can and

must be regulated by Halacha, you merely need an authority that will interpret the Halacha.

In Judaism, much as in Christianity and Islam, the problem then arises as to who that authority should be; again, this is not a matter for majority decision, but a question of a power struggle outside of any democratic procedures — this is the way the problem was recently dealt with in Iran. Once an authority emerges out of such a conflict, which would naturally tend to be a bloody one, no parliamentary procedures are required — or else a sham parliament, much as in the USSR or Iran will do. A Torah state, or a Halacha state, would therefore, of necessity, be an anti-democratic structure.

The alternative is for religious Jews to see in a moderate, peace-loving and just interpretation of Halacha a guide for private and public behaviour in a democratic state run by elected majorities that guarantee full democratic rights to dissenting minorities. The large non-Orthodox, secular or moderately traditionalist majority of Jews in Israel and the world will see in the Jewish heritage a source of inspiration, but not a source of authority. That is the only way for a coexistence of religious and non-religious or non-Orthodox Jews.

Rabbi Carmel may think his way is the only one that guarantees a future for Jewry; I happen to think that he and the many good people that agree with him are leading us straight to a split in the Jewish people and to a theocratic dictatorship. Kahane is not just Kahane — too many Orthodox Jews are wobbly on the Kahane issue and think he has a point. The conclusion is that he is just the tip of a deadly iceberg. The Rabbi Carmels oppose him, of course, but in the last resort would lead us in a similar direction.

PROFESSOR YEHUDA BAUER, Institute of Contemporary Jewry, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

SUCCESSFUL ATHLETES

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — The back page of your issue of August 19 featured two major articles dealing with the poor performances by Israeli athletes at the Los Angeles Olympics. A recent Moked programme on Israel TV was devoted to the same issue. None of these authorities referred to the fact that Israeli athletes have just won 29 medals, including nine gold, at the recent Para-Olympic Games for the Disabled, competing against athletes from 40 other countries. This achievement is a reflection of the facilities and training programmes available to the disabled in Israel.

Your report of these games (August 19) featured a 5x5cm photograph of Israel's triple gold medal winner, Zippora Rubin, but it was dwarfed into insignificance by a

much larger adjacent photograph of an East German athlete setting a discus world record at the so-called Friendship Games in Moscow. Could we not instead have been offered a picture of Israel's Wolf Nahman setting a world record (for the disabled) in the shot putt?

This nation, and the media in particular, suffers from the deplorable trait of ignoring its accomplishments whilst publicizing its failures. Why not honour the heroes of the Israeli team to the Games for the Disabled with a full page of photographs and short biographies — a publicity feature usually reserved for less deserving individuals such as suspects of Jewish underground terrorist activities?

STANLEY KORMAN
Jerusalem.

THE RIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — In his law report of August 19, Asher F. Landau sums up the High Court's reasons for ordering the Jerusalem Police to permit the conduct of a demonstration and procession.

The advocate appearing for the petitioners in this case did so, as a public service, at the instigation of the Association of Civil Rights in Israel and the petition was drafted by members of the board of ACRJ. We trust that Justice Barak's

admirable judgment, stressing the virtues of freedom of speech — a freedom recognizing the dignity and the worth of man, of which the right to demonstrate is just one facet — will reverberate in the corridors of power and, which may even be more to the point, in every police station in Israel.

MICHAEL J. BERGER, Honorary Secretary Association for Civil Rights in Israel Jerusalem.

JEWISH REVOLTS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — Rabbi Chaim Pearl's article, "The perils of zealotry" (July 12), requires correction of a few historical facts upon which his thesis is based. He writes "In the time the Jewish revolt against Rome broke out in all seriousness, the Roman power was invincible," while tiny Judea was "unarmed and defenceless."

If this were correct, then indeed a revolt against Rome was blind, fanatical zealotry destined to bring certain disaster. The actual situation was quite different. When the second revolt was at its peak, the Jewish army had 300,000 to 400,000 men under arms and was led by a resourceful, courageous commander whose brilliant generalship was acknowledged by the Romans themselves. The morale and spirit of the Jewish army was superior to that of the Romans, and Roman generals avoided engaging Jews in open battles.

The revolt appears to have been carefully timed to coincide with Jewish uprisings elsewhere in the Roman Empire (Cyrenaica, Egypt, Cyprus and Mesopotamia). Jerusalem was recaptured by Bar-Kochba and a Jewish state proclaimed. The situation became so serious for Rome that the Roman historian Dio wrote that the whole empire was collapsing.

Victory came dearly to Rome, and it took her three years and severe casualties to achieve it.

Was Bar-Kochba, as Rabbi Pearl implies, a Zealot who led his followers to unavoidable disaster? Or was he a hero who nearly liberated his country from foreign subjugation? The Talmud calls Bar-Kochba "Ben Zosiba" (Deceiver, Son of Liar). The Romans regarded him as a great leader of men.

The third Jewish revolt against a great empire took place in our time and resulted in the creation of the State of Israel. Had it failed, I am afraid it would have provided Rabbi Pearl with yet another example of the perils of zealotry.

ALEXANDER GALAT
Yonkers, New York.

TAX COLLECTION

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — The incompetence of the income tax authorities and their impotence to collect even a segment of the taxes due on overall earnings and incomes have a negative effect on the few remaining citizens who pay their taxes according to this most selective law.

It may come as a surprise to the Commissioner of Income Tax that such phenomena exist. Yet when the lesser income tax officials get their hands on those whom they themselves call *fyers*, meaning people who have orderly bookkeeping and pay their taxes, they simply don't know how to handle such eccentrics. Alarmed by the unknown, they instinctively react by wielding power and spite, the "I'll show you who is boss around here" attitude. They order a series of pointless command raids by their agents and follow up with blatant harassment. They hope to break the spirit where accurate bookkeeping has failed to produce a mistake for negating the bookkeeping.

Ten minutes on Jaffa Road with open eyes and police protection (unnecessary with law abiding citizens) would bring in more tax offenders and consequently money than all the persecution of the honest taxpayers. M. FRIEDLANDER
Jerusalem.

COLLECTIVE GUILT

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — I must take vigorous exception to a statement made by the President of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, Mr. Haim Cohn, as reported in your edition of August 17, to the effect that "Kahane's success grants legitimacy to anti-Semites and racists."

I once believed that only Diaspora Jews were capable of such remarks. To hear them from the president of an organization such as ACRJ and a former Supreme Court Justice I find

astounding. Nothing grants legitimacy to anti-Semites and racists. The concept of collective guilt is anathema to us as Jews who have suffered for almost 2,000 years as its victims, and as human beings concerned with civil rights.

As long as I speak out and do my utmost to combat such evils, I will not accept guilt for Meir Kahane than I will for Haim Cohn's statement.

TED GROCOFF
Jerusalem.

MATTERS OF TASTE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — One morning recently, we three people happened on the Ticho Museum and afterwards enjoyed the lovely garden where we sat sipping a delicious and refreshing glass of orange juice. On opening my Friday paper, I turned to Haim Shapiro's column, Matters of Taste, and would agree with most of his comments on this worthy addition to our city's cultural and social life.

Our three generations range from age two to 55 and whereas we might well illustrate his remarks concerning "beautiful women" frequenting the museum, his following sentence on the suitability of such a situation for a "pick-up" was offensive, chauvinistic, completely contrary to the title of the column, and in very bad taste.

THREE GENERATIONS OF "FEMALE" TERRYS
Jerusalem.

I hang my head in shame. — Haim Shapiro.

SETTLING ACCOUNTS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — How absurd of MK Shevah Weiss to try and blame Shini and the CRM for the Labour Alignment's dismal performance at the polls ("Settling accounts with friends" — August 16).

The reasons for the Alignment's failure lie within itself. If it failed to offer policies or leadership sufficiently attractive to prevent some 50,000 Alignment voters (according to MK Weiss' own figures) from moving to Shinui and the CRM, then it is little wonder that it failed to attract the votes of "floating" voters, let alone those of Likud supporters.

MK Weiss would do better to "settle accounts" closer to home, within his own party, than to cast aspersions on the integrity of the smaller left-of-centre lists which offered the electorate clear-cut and ideologically-based policies and which were accordingly justly rewarded by a greatly increased share of the vote. DAVID S. FARBEY
Kfar Sava.

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